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EXPERT SEES WHEAT PRICE UP THIS FALL

New York Produce Exchange Statistician Cites Data to Uph[illegible] Stand

WORLD STOCKS ARE SHOWN DECREASING

Use for Stock Feed Puts Dent in Surplus, and China and Australia Hard Hit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—The possibility of a decided improvement in the wheat market before winter with a resultant stimulation of the economic condition of the farmer, grain dealer and miller, was discussed today by Mr. Axel Hansen of the board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange and chairman of its committee on information and statistics.

"There are a great many constructive factors in the wheat situation today," Mr. Hansen told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and if their effect is felt as it normally would be, I look for a gradual, but very substantial, improvement in the position of the wheat holder throughout the United States.

"Agriculture has been one of the most severely hit industries, and an improvement in the wheat situation, which would enable farmers to pay off their debts, and perhaps begin spending a little more money on the necessary things of life, might be the first step toward a general business revival.

"The first rush of the winter wheat movement is now over, and the trade is paying more attention to the poor spring wheat crop in the United States and Canada, which is the worst in 20 years—considerably below the requirements of the flour mills.

Wheat Fed to Stock

"Another factor favorable to price is the large use which is being made of winter wheat for stock food purposes, chiefly because it is so cheap. The corn crop last year was short and there is not much of it left, and in the wheat sections the farmers are too poor to buy corn. Hence a good deal of the new crop has been and will be used to fatten cattle and poultry.

"In Canada, due to a wheat crop about 50 per cent below normal and the shortage of other grain crops, a large proportion of wheat will be used for feed purposes, so there will be little left for export to England and other countries, which must have Manitoba wheat.

"In Australia practically all of the last crop has been sold. At the end of August there were only 20,000,000 bushels left, and they expect a decrease of 30 per cent of acreage in the new crop. This means that the exportation of wheat from Australia next season probably will be small.

"Argentina reports a cut of about 20 per cent in acreage, and there is little good milling wheat of this year's crop left. The main thing is that there is a decrease.

"The estimate of the Indian crop places it at 40,000,000 bushels less than last year, and it may be necessary to import grain, instead of export it. China, of course, is very

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Payless Jobs Bring Teachers Back in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 4—Fifteen thousand Chicago school teachers, already short two months' pay, are to return to their desks on Sept. 8 with no pay in sight.

Yet no resignations on account of cashless jobs have been noted. It is reported at the office of the board of education. On the contrary some former teachers, pressed financially, are seeking to reënter the school system even though no money is available there.

Working for a payless job is better than not working at all, some of the pedagogues figure, when finding something to do in other fields not so easy at present.

When school closed in June the teachers were owed approximately $8,500,000. At the end of September this sum will have mounted to $12,750,000.

The cause of the salary deprivation harks back to the skipping of a year's tax collections. This unparalleled tax delay came in the attempted reforming of the taxing machinery of Cook County. Losing for the time an entire year's tax income, city, schools and county had to borrow to keep going. Now, however, they are unable to borrow any more.

Just when the tax tangle will be straightened out is uncertain. Some hope lies in the 1930 taxes, which are scheduled to be collected in December of this year. But the difficulty from the teachers' standpoint lies in the fact, as one tax expert explained, that most of these taxes have been already borrowed against.

Appeal was made to Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, who some two months ago appointed a commission to look into the question of relief for Chicago. He has indicated that he will call a special session of the Legislature this fall if his commission works out a feasible program.

In the meantime, scrip payment, which was first issued on July 14, is available to those teachers who request it.

Cautious Driving On Labor Day Urged

Extreme caution in driving on the highways of Massachusetts over the Labor Day week-end, is urged by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, who issued a special bulletin yesterday warning motorists that "specially heavy penalties" will be given to those found guilty of careless operation.

He said that nearly 22,000,000 persons will probably be on the Massachusetts highways if the weather is fair Sunday and Monday.

"Under these circumstances," the registrar said, "it will behoove every operator to be more alert and more cautious than usual, in order to avoid collisions.

"The police throughout the State, as well as my own inspectors, will be watching for every operator who commits offenses, and, as soon as well-attested complaints reach this office, summary action will be taken to remove the offenders from the highways."

The 'Mounties' Are Inclined to Minimize Romantic Side of Service

Upper left and right, courtesy Canadian National Railways

Upper Left to Right—Two Members of Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Jasper, Alberta. Sharp Against the Evening Sky in Jasper National Park, Alberta. Inset—Courtland Starnes, 46 Years With the Force, Recently Resigned as Commissioner

London Cabinet Posts Fortify Conservatives

Success of Economy Plans Indicated by Accord of Political Chiefs

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 4—The completed list of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's national government, published in full today, emphasizes the Conservative predominance in the new administration.

As far as the Government's composition is concerned nothing could be more efficient for carrying through the Spartan measures of retrenchment and new taxation to which, with the one notable exception of Mr. Arthur Henderson, former Foreign Secretary, every outstanding political leader here is committed.

The 50 individuals selected to fill the front bench in Parliament to direct the great departments of state include every Conservative and Liberal member of Parliament who has come at all prominently to notice.

Mr. David Lloyd George, it is true, is not included, but this is only because he is still unable to resume his activities. He is well represented by one of his sons.

But the situation regarding Labor is totally different. Despite every effort to include in the Ministry a fair proportion of Mr. MacDonald's followers, it has proved impossible to find more than eight such persons possessed of the necessary qualifications who have not gone over to the Opposition.

Political Careers Jeopardized

Not only is this the case, but even Liberals and Conservatives recognise that, with the British electorate constituted as it now is, every member of the Government carries his political future in his hands. This accounts for the sharp division of opinion existing as to how long the emergency government should be continued.

Our job is so unpopular, says one section of politicians, including Lord Hailsham, executive leader in the House of Lords, and Sir Edward Grigg, former Liberal Member of Parliament, that we ought to rush through it and hold the general election before Christmas. It is so unpopular and so much will have to be done to consolidate the financial position after national solvency has been assured, says another section of opinion, that we ought to continue in office for at least one or two years.

Meanwhile recognition is growing that however necessary may be the restoration of the solvency of Britain—and there has been no weakening upon this point—nevertheless underlying the problems of the world is one for which no exclusively national solution is possible.

Money Without Control

"Capitalism is crumbling," says that well-known economist, Mr. Norman Angell, "because its managers have not learned the technique

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TOP 'MOUNTIE' PACKS HIS GRIP TO SEE WORLD

After 46 Years With Canadian Mounted Police He Takes Holiday

By JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A short while ago a boat sailed for England from a Canadian port carrying a man toward a vacation he had worked nearly a half century to earn. In '85 he had been an adjutant in the 65th Battalion, and seen service through the Indian rebellion.

In '86 he had joined up as an inspector in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. And somehow or other there had been so much to do ever since that he had never got time to travel just for leisure and personal pleasure, and to see the things a man who has a talent for savoring life likes to see.

Now Mr. Courtland Starnes had resigned from the force after reaching the commissionership from the humble post of inspector. He was not going to be any novice at traveling perhaps, since '86 he had traveled something like 100,000 miles. But this kind of a trip was going to be different. He wouldn't be on King's business.

Two days before he actually turned over the office to his successor, Gen. John H. MacBrien, we sat together by his desk in the modest Larocque building in Ottawa. The then still Commissioner Starnes was not at all the picture imagination had provided before the meeting. Because of the movies—which have given the force one of its best and most prolonged, not to say derisive, laughs by way of the silly reiteration "A Mountie Always Gets His Man"—you think of a Mountie as a great

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Politics Closely Enmeshed In Chile's Economic Situation

Extension of Moratorium on Foreign Debts Another Move of South American Republic to Bring Stability Out of Disturbed Conditions

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chile's efforts to bring order and stability out of disturbed political and economic conditions are drawn into sharp focus by the announcement recently that this nation "between the Andes and the Pacific" has extended its moratorium on foreign debts.

Great deposits of nitrate lying idle like snow-banks piled high, officers idling their days on the fringe of presidential favor, huge public debts and taxes holding back the nation's hope for prosperity . . . these are part of the composite picture which brought Chile into the situation it occupies today.

Bankers and individuals holding nearly $350,000,000 in Chilean obligations may have to wait until the end of the year before they can collect more interest. Meanwhile the Government of Chile considers drastic increases upon certain import duties to fill its coffers.

To understand clearly the Chilean economic situation, which must include the political situation, for they go hand in hand, one turns back to February, 1927. It was then that Gen. Carlos Ibáñez, Minister of War, was forcing the resignation of President Figueroa-Larrain's cabinet on the plea for a stronger Government.

Nitrate exports at that time had fallen 704,000,000 metric tons below the output of the previous year, due largely to a synthetic nitrate manufacture in Germany. Nitrate being

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Groups Indorse Armament Cut To Meet Deficit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Declaration by Representative William R. Wood (R.), of Indiana, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, that he favored drastic cuts in military costs to balance the federal budget and avoid the necessity of increasing taxes, promptly precipitated a clash of views that are a vivid reflection of what may be expected at the coming session of Congress should the issue come before it.

Powerful church and civic groups opposed to large military establishment enthusiastically hailed Mr. Wood's observations. Coming from him, a conservative administration leader, they considered them extremely significant as indicating the viewpoint of the great mass of voters.

Mr. Wood, they held, was too keen and observant a political strategist to make a public pronouncement on so controversial a question unless he had fully felt out public sentiment. They, therefore, took his challenge of large military expenditures as indicating a wide public demand for important reductions.

At the War and Navy Departments strict public silence was maintained. At the latter, however, it was pointed out that early last month Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, in a formal declaration of naval policy pronounced himself as favoring a "fleet second to none" and construction up to the limitations of the London Naval Treaty. Both military establishments took the view that Mr. Wood was talking chiefly for "home consumption" and that they did not anticipate any curtailment of funds.

The Navy League program, characterised by it as "moderate," calls for an outlay of $787,000,000 to be spread over six fiscal years, 1931-37.

MEXICO EFFECTS LAND BAN

VERA CRUZ, Mex., Sept. 4 (By U. P.)—A law prohibiting any one person from owning more than 540 acres of land in Vera Cruz State became effective yesterday.

CHILE CAUTIONS PEOPLE AGAINST 'RED' AGITATION

Mutiny in Navy Reported Under Control—Martial Law Prevails

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 4 (By U. P.)—Reports of agreement "in principle" with mutinous sailors controlling the navy were heard today while the Province of Santiago remained under a stage of siege.

Terms of the agreement were not made public. Negotiations were conducted between the mutineers' committee and Rear Admiral Eduardo von Schroeder aboard the battleship La Torre at Coquimbo.

The Government's recognition of the threat of Communism gaining the upper hand in the crisis was reflected in a statement issued by Señor Idalecio Telles, newly-appointed commander-in-chief of the carabineers army, and air force. The statement actually was a public warning against the dangers of Communism and declared that Communism could not exist except in a nation of slaves.

"That Russia lived for centuries in ignorance and today lives under the Communist yoke," the statement said. "The country simply exchanged the yoke of the Tsars for that of the Soviets."

The statement described miseries endured by the Russian proletariat and called upon Chileans who loved their country to preserve order.

Public opinion in the capital appeared to be decidedly with the Government. Reports that the Government planned to alleviate unemployment by an extensive road-building plan employing 30,000 men, and that civil servants would not receive salary cuts were received enthusiastically. These reports were entirely unofficial, however.

Santiago appeared to believe that Admiral von Schroeder would announce a complete settlement of the Coquimbo mutiny today.

Admiral von Schroeder said only the salary question had been settled and that the sailors were ready to resume their regular duties if the Government promised not to retaliate.

It was reported that a committee of workers at Talcahuana, where the naval base joined the mutiny and dock workers, went over to the movement, demanded complete socialization of land, and confiscation of the property of those considered responsible for present conditions. There were numerous reports concerning the next move of the mutineers. After the Talcahuana base joined the movement, seven vessels weighed anchor and left the base. It was reported they were converging on Valparaiso to present an ultimatum to the Government.

Communist propaganda was distributed freely, but there were no clashes between troops and Communists. A report was circulated widely that Senator Manuel Hidalgo, Communist candidate for President, might be deported.

Continuity of British Policies Forecast

* * *

French Opinion Leans to Rule by Conservatives

* * *

Return of Entente Cordiale Intimated

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 4—Will the financial difficulties of Great Britain have any effect on the diplomatic situation in Europe? Nominally it would appear that British foreign policy can hardly change. On main lines the three parties are in accord, and with prominent members figuring in the coöperative government, which, moreover, exists for a limited period and purpose, traditional continuity cannot be broken.

Yet there are nuances in the respective foreign policies of the three British parties, and circumstances will doubtless accentuate them. Those French who are openly nationalist frankly declare that the only British party which is really friendly toward them is the Conservative. Those French who endeavor to cultivate internationalism with equal frankness express preference for the Labor Party. Liberals have not counted for some years so far as the French are aware in British foreign policy, but there persists in France a vivid memory of what was regarded as Lloyd Georgian Francophobia.

It was a Liberal Government which ranged England by the side of France when Belgium was invaded. There should therefore be great gratitude toward the party which unquestionably rightly interpreted the national will. After all those days which were desperately critical for France are not far off.

Yet all history proves that war alliances do not necessarily improve relations of two peoples. Usually, indeed, they shatter friendships. The Franco-Russian alliance was definitely smashed. The Franco-Italian alliance ended in post-war rivalry.

England was criticised, first, for its alleged hesitation in making its attitude toward Germany known; second, because it could not immediately throw large armies into the field; third, because in the series of

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Huge Nugget Carried In Paper Package

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

MR. JOHN SCADDAN, State Minister of Mines, has completed a trip to eastern Australia where he exhibited the famous Golden Eagle nugget found a few months ago at Larkinville in this State and lectured on the bright prospects of western Australian gold yield.

Mr. Scaddan did not convey the 77-pound lump of gold about the states in an armored truck with a cohort of police on guard, as might have been the case in some states. He carried it about wrapped in brown paper, and, being a strong man, put it on the hat racks of the railway cars.

Doolittle Off For New York In Air Derby

Reaches Cleveland at 1:51 p. m. from Los Angeles, in Little Over 9 Hours

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 4 (AP)—Maj. James H. Doolittle reached here from Los Angeles, Calif., at 1:50 p. m. today, his time being 9h. 10m. 21.2s., and continued on his way to New York in an attempt to break the transcontinental flight record now held by Capt. Frank M. Hawks.

He was the first of eight fliers to arrive in the race for the Vincent Bendix Trophy and $15,000 in prizes. It was not immediately determined, however, whether he was winner of the race because he started a few minutes earlier than two of the other pilots, James Hall of New York, and Art Goebel of Los Angeles.

Eight of the nation's crack pilots raced eastward into the sun today from Los Angeles in the Bendix Trophy race, which, if circumstances prove favorable, may end in a new transcontinental speed mark.

From the eastern side of the continent 15 amateur pilots planned to inaugurate their own "derby," fly solely for the sport of it, and the Charles L. Lawrance bronze trophy.

To the pilots in the Bendix Trophy race there will go $17,500 in prize money, $10,000 to the winner if he breaks the transcontinental record now held by Capt. Frank M. Hawks.

The race started with Maj. James H. Doolittle, James G. Hall of New York, Capt. Ira Eaker, Bolling Field, Washington; Lou Reichers, Arlington, N. J., who led the "derby" in the takeoff; Harold S. Johnson, Chicago; Art Goebel, California-Hawaii Dole prize flier; Walter Hunter, Chicago and Robertson, Mo., and Beeler Blevins, Atlanta, Ga.

In order to participate in the prize division, the fliers must cross the finish line here by 7 p. m.

Lowell Bayles of Springfield, Mass., the speed king of the races so far, announced he would attempt to shatter the world's record for land planes toworrow. Bayles will fly a three-kilometer straightaway course (1.87 miles) four times in accordance with the rules of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

To set a new record, Bayles must exceed by 4.97 miles an hour the present mark of 278.48 miles an hour made by Adjutant Bonnet of France in 1924. Tuesday, Bayles averaged slightly more than 267 miles an hour, unofficially exceeding the American land plane record of 266.59 miles now held by Lieut. Alford J. Williams.

Yesterday the Massachusetts speedster romped into first place in the free-for-all for engines of 1875 cubic inch piston displacement with an average of 206 miles an hour over a 50-mile closed course. It was the fastest race of the meet to date.

John Livingston of Aurora, Ill., collected three first places in races and won a "deadstick" landing contest yesterday.

Rackets Reported Definitely on Wane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4—"Racketeering" schemes, by which business men and others throughout the United States have been mulcted of many millions of dollars in tribute, are reported to be definitely on the wane.

Investigations by Better Business Bureaus and other agencies have thrown the searchlight of publicity on the nefarious enterprises, greatly checked their profits and materially educed their numbers, it is declared.

Mr. Gordon E. Smith of the Chicago Better Business Bureau, made this report in a paper to the seventeenth annual conference of the Affiliated Better Business Bureaus, Inc., here Wednesday. He declared, "It is a fight well started and worth finishing."

The "business conspiracy" racket, one of three major classifications, has dropped from 176 to less than 40 today in Chicago, where this type originated several years ago, he reported.

While the "political privilege" racket or "fix and favor" association, which offers advertising in a publication or memberships in an organization with cloaked promises of special privileges or political immunity, probably takes less money from legitimate business than the other two types, Mr. Smith said it is one of the most profitable to the racketeer if unmolested

ONE MARKET FOR EUROPE GAINS STEP

Central Powers Renounce Customs Union Scheme for Wider Program

ACTION COMMENDED BY OTHER NATIONS

Way Considered Opened to General Coöperation in Restoring Trade

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 4—Germany and Austria publicly renounced their customs union before the European Union Committee yesterday, declaring their readiness to coöperate fully in obtaining an equivalent agreement on a pan-European basis. The way is now cleared for further Franco-German talks on subjects vital to the whole world.

Meanwhile the committee has issued a comprehensive report looking to a pan-European economic and customs union, with the development of Europe as a single market for the world's products.

The financial distress of both Germany and Austria made relinquishment of the customs union a forgone conclusion. On the day when Austria applied to the League of Nations for financial assistance, which France alone could grant, the customs union ceased to exist as a possibility. Today first Herr Johann Schober, Austrian Chancellor, speaking with pathetic notes in his voice, announced renunciation, and Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, echoed his words.

Hailed as Vital Step

Then M. Pierre Etienne Flandin French Minister of Finance, and Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, hailed the renunciation gesture as a significant and hopeful step in the recovery of Europe. Signor Grandi believed the German statements would have a favorable echo in all countries. The cause of the dispute had disappeared, he said, and all states would now rally to that international coöperation through which alone the crisis from which Austria and Germany suffer could be ended.

Mr. Kroyea of Czechoslovakia welcomed the declaration for a state which feared the customs union more than any other. As a neighbor of Austria, he said, Czechoslovakia was prepared to coöperate in the economic reorganization of Europe, and he was confident the German statement would contribute to general pacification.

Gratitude to Austria and Germany was also expressed by Viscount Cecil of Britain. Their act, he said, was something positive, indicating the renewing of confidence and political appeasement.

Addition of Britain's appreciation to those of France, Italy and Czechoslovakia converted the reception of the Austro-German act into a general vote of confidence and thanks rather than a mere expression of partisan triumph.

In making their renunciation Herr Schober and Dr. Curtius fulfilled what was obviously a painful duty. Yet it is important to consider that before the existence of the European Union such renunciation would hardly have been possible.

With the German and Austrian Chancellories profoundly pledged to their scheme and since France, Czechoslovakia and Italy, were equally firm in opposition, peaceful solution would have been difficult indeed.

Today an audience composed of the leading statesmen of Europe and observers from the entire world heard the calm, measured statements of national renunciation with hardly a murmur of surprise.

Though the renunciation had been expected, when it came there was only serious attention and even sympathetic consideration for difficult position of the central powers. Herr Schober and Dr. Curtius did not try to turn the argument against their opponents or to taunt other nations for checking what after all had been an attempt to destroy customs barriers.

Coöperation Emphasized

Rather with measured poise, they both announced the customs union was no longer imperative, because coöperation on a broad European basis seemed today more feasible than six months ago. Herr Schober explained it was evident from the beginning that the customs union was realizable only if other states participated.

When others declined, Germany and Austria withdrew their proposal. In his speech Herr Schober somewhat curiously placed the onus for withdrawal upon the German Government, and only associated Austria in a secondary position. His declaration, said Herr Schober, should greatly contribute to general appeasement and restore reciprocal confidence.

With the customs union shelved, Austria is ready to collaborate in any other proposals for the economic development of Europe. Such plans, Herr Schober felt, should follow a group basis, since universal continental accord seemed hardly possible. He believed mutual free trade in groups would be easier to accomplish than general tariff reduction, which recent years have shown as an impossibly difficult task.

Dr. Curtius, too, laid stress on general European coöperation. Germany and Austria had always intended their accord, he said, merely as a starting point for wider economic agreements. This method

being opposed and the European Union in the meantime developing other plans, Germany now set aside the customs union to await fertile results from European commission.

The German ministers laid great stress upon phrases in the report of the credit committee, which implied that reparations have shared in producing economic crisis, and he referred to the Basel experts' report in a similar connection.

This controversial subject was politely left alone by M. Flandin when he thanked the central powers a few minutes later, and perhaps this indicates negotiations in coming weeks have now a definite chance of success.

No suggestion was heard that Germany and Austria should renounce their project forever, and it is therefore clear that reasonableness governs the talks between Germany and France which began this week.

League Loses Member

The League of Nations Council has lost one member, it is announced, since Señor Jose Matos, Guatemala's Ambassador to Paris, intends to return to his native country, and no other Guatemalan in Europe is available.

This fact throws in sharp relief the disadvantages of the Latin-American method of electing members to the Council by the caucus system which rotates among their number.

While many important states wait patiently without representation upon the Council, little powers like Guatemala enjoy full privileges. Now fiasco comes when Guatemala cannot mobilize more than one diplomat.

It is common knowledge that Señor Matos lived in Europe because he was persona non grata to his own government, but now he has apparently made peace and can return home. Guatemala's gain is Geneva's loss.

Russia Renews Proposal

Peace between the two existing economic systems of Soviet Russia on the one hand and the western world on the other was again pleaded for by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff before the commission. Mr. Litvinoff renewed his offer of a pact of economic nonaggression to any power, and inquired pointedly why his proposal first advanced in May had been made a tennis ball between committees and subcommittees without number.

"After all it would be much simpler if the world had only one economic system," said Mr. Litvinoff. But we have got two systems and we must learn to live peaceably side by side. Remember I speak not only as a representative of one of the largest countries in the world, but one of the world's two systems."

Mr. Litvinoff likewise renewed his offer to define dumping and guarantee not to indulge in this practice if other powers agree, but he threatened if others adopted discrimination against Russia reprisals would be justified as legitimate self-defense.

The Soviet Commissar critically noted that recommendations of the European committee consisted almost entirely of preferential schemes, but these schemes, he insisted, were aimed solely at Soviet Russia.

He traced the growth of the grain preference demand among the states of Eastern Europe, with Russia the only European grain exporter left out of the combine. Preference, he concluded, means merely an offensive against the Soviet Union. As proof he declared if Germany wished to extend preference to Russia, the bottom would drop from entire system of East European preference. Preference nullifies the most-favored-nation treatment, he asserted, but that fundamental must remain the basis of economic intercourse.

Attitude of Confidence Put Above All Else In World Rehabilitation

GENEVA, Sept. 3 (AP)—The coördinating committee of the Pan-European commission, in formulating its recommendations to the plenary session, admitted that no single remedy to restore prosperity could be advanced, and that the mental aspect of the depression was the greatest difficulty.

Certain major guiding ideals can be laid down, the report said, "and the first of these is that the psychological factor dominates the economic crisis affecting most nations today, and it is for the politicians above all to influence men's minds by spreading throughout the world a general feeling of confidence."

"It would seem to be necessary," the report added, "to discard every preconceived opinion, to be guided by experience and to seek remedies wherever there seems to be a chance of finding them."

The committee advocated the following definite steps:

Development of Europe as a single market for the world's products, envisaging a pan-European economic and customs union.

Active encouragement by the League of Nations for the issue of state loans of an international character.

Coöperation among the League's finance committee, the World Bank and national treasury officials in aiding needy nations.

Investigation by the Pan-European Commission of the establishment of an international bank to grant long-term credits.

Encouragement by the commission of commercial treaties embodying preferential tariff rates without injury to other nations.

Establishment of an international placement bureau to reduce unemployment and the convocation of a technical labor conference.

Profound study of the Soviet nonaggression pact for regulating commerce.

OXFORD HAS TAX RISE

OXFORD, Mass., Sept. 4 (AP)—The tax rate announced yesterday for this year will be $39.30, an increase over last year's rate of $3.90.

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CALIFORNIA MAN FIRST WINNER OF CHEMICAL PRIZE

$1000 and Gold Medal Go to Linus Paulding for Work in Pure Science

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3—The Langmuir $1000 award and gold medal for achievement in pure science was presented to Mr. Linus Paulding, professor of chemistry at the California Institute of Technology, last night at the eighty-second meeting of the American Chemical Society. The presentation was made by Prof. Moses Gomberg of the University of Michigan, president of the society.

The award, which is the gift of Dr. A. C. Langmuir, industrial chemist, teacher and author, of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., in recognition of the contributions research has made to industry, is given for the first time this year.

Mr. Paulding, who was described by the donor of the prize, as "a rising star who may yet win the Nobel Prize," has done considerable research with the crystal structure, the quantum theory of the dielectric constant of gases, atomic and molecular structure, and determination of the nature of chemical bonds. He has published nearly 50 papers in this connection.

Mr. Paulding responded to the award with a highly technical paper on "the structure of crystals and the nature of the chemical bond."

The first Jacob F. Schoellkopf Medal was presented to Mr. Frank J. Tone, president of the Carborundum Company of Niagara Falls.

A report was made at the meeting of the successful production of synthetic textile fibers from sugar, by means of the vinegar plant. Mr. Harold Hibbert and Mr. J. Barasha of McGill University of Montreal, the experimenters who told of the process before the division of cellulose chemistry, are led through their discovery to hope that synthetic textile fibers will ultimately be made from carbon dioxide and water.

Professor Gomberg, in his presidential address on "Some Reflections Concerning Valence Variations and Atomic Structure," traced the theory of valences or chemical affinities.

Purchasing Agency For Schools Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 4—A proposal for a centralized plan for buying school supplies, exclusive of textbooks, at a saving of approximately $50,000 annually, has been submitted to Gov. John G. Winant. The proposal, which was advanced by Mr. Milan A. Dickinson, State Comptroller, after searching investigations probably will be presented at a forthcoming meeting of the Governor and Executive Council.

Mr. Dickinson pointed out in his report to Governor Winant that the total annual expenditure for school supplies amounts to approximately $150,000, purchases usually being made by individual superintendents.

The comptroller indicated that a centralized plan for purchasing school supplies as substituted for 60 or more superintendents would effect a material saving. Mr. Dickinson pointed out that while some additional expense might be incurred for storage and shipping "it would seem that the price advantages on buying in large quantities might effect a savings of at least $50,000 a year."

Connecticut Seeks Revenue Sources

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 4 (AP)—Connecticut mayors and selectmen yesterday took definite steps toward finding other sources of city revenues than real estate taxation.

After a full day of discussion, Mayor George A. Quigley of this city was authorized to appoint a committee of 10 to draw up plans for the organization of a municipal league of Connecticut cities and towns to conduct a search for better city taxation methods.

The committee will report at a second meeting to be held in New Haven in November. The conference was a result of an invitation extended by Mayor Quigley.

Mayor Quigley advocated a state income tax, to be collected by the State and, after a portion had been held out to pay collection expenses, to be turned over to the cities in proportion to population. Others suggested luxury taxes.

Graduation Theses Written in Paint

A graduation thesis "written" in paint, cardboard, wood, metal, or glass is not unusual at the Vesper George School of Art, where practical application of art to everyday living combines with theory.

Through an experiment in teaching drawing, design and color simultaneously, instead of in different terms, a better rounding out of students' technique has been attained, according to Mr. Vesper George, founder of the school. A permanent exhibit of classwork includes mural decorations, models of interior decoration, stage settings, and leaded glass designed and executed by the students.

During its seven years, the school has increased in enrollment from 30 students to 300. Its eighth year opens on Sept. 21.

To help students of theatercraft in visualizing stage setting and lighting effects, a model theater has been set up at the school. This tiny stage is completely equipped with foot lights, border, flood, spot and overhead lights, controlled from a central switchboard by rheostat, just as in a real theater.

Masks and costumes worked out in one class have been used this summer by a group of students who have given entertainments "on their own" in several communities. Another group has constructed a portable marionette show.

The number of scholarships awarded in the school and for study abroad has been increasing, until 20 students hold them for the coming year.

Economy Abroad Held Good Sign

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—The drastic economy programs which England and Germany have undertaken are a promising step toward meeting the serious economic situation in those countries. Mr. Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board declared in an interview here yesterday. Mr. Alexander returned recently from Europe where he spent the summer studying the situation.

"Governments have assumed heavy expenditures on account of various social services, particularly unemployment insurance, without regard to the state of the public treasury or the ability of industry to bear the resulting burden of taxation," Mr. Alexander said.

"The treasury deficit in Great Britain is due primarily if not entirely to the British dole, which has cost the Government over $400,000,000 in loans to the insurance funds and entails an annual expenditure for the support of the fund of over $400,000,000. In Germany taxes and social charges absorb 40 per cent of the national income. The last fiscal year closed with a deficit of about $300,000,000 or some 13 per cent of total expenditures."

Corner Stone Laid Of Oslo Town Hall

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 4—The corner stone of the new town hall of Oslo was laid today at Piperviken, at the western end of the two-armed Oslo Harbor.

A square building of red hammered brick, the hall will be 30 meters high, overlooking a fjord.

In the center will be a great hall seating 3000. On the second floor there is to be a festivities hall almost equally spacious. Here, the ready-laid banquet tables will be brought into position by lifts from a lower level, and disappear in the same way when the last after-dinner speech is over.

It is 12 years since the Norwegian architects, Mr. Arnstein Arneberg and Mr. Magnus Poulsson, won the competition for the new town hall, and their prize draft has since been revised. The estimated cost of the building is 6,000,000 kroner ($1,600,000).

Non-Terrestial Star Dust Sought By Wilkins at Bottom of Arctic Sea

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Star dust on the bottom of the sea, among other things, has drawn Sir Hubert Wilkins, submarine polar explorer, farther north than any other man has ever sailed or steamed, Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who once led Sir Hubert on another polar trip, said today.

Infrequently heard from, Sir Hubert now is in the great arctic ice pack about 350 miles from the north pole, Mr. Stefansson said. "Sir Hubert undoubtedly cannot much longer delay his return from the ice because the summer season virtually is finished," he added.

Mr. Stefansson emphasized the importance of Sir Hubert's trip, explaining that in no other way can certain important phenomena be obtained.

"Star dust is probably the most romantic of these phenomena. Natural scientists hold that that dust from outer space is deposited in the polar regions in comparative purity, whereas in other parts of the world it is mixed with terrestrial dust. Obviously any samples that Sir Hubert can obtain from the bottom of the sea will be of use to natural science.

"Sir Hubert also seeks to weigh the earth from the north, which is the shortest radius to the center of the globe. The earth already has been weighed from the equator, where the radius is longest, and a comparison of the two weights will disclose important phenomena about, among other things, the mineral constitution of the earth.

"By use of the sonic depth finder, Sir Hubert can make an almost unbroken contour map of the bottom of the arctic sea. Only a submarine can do this, and it never has been done in the arctic.

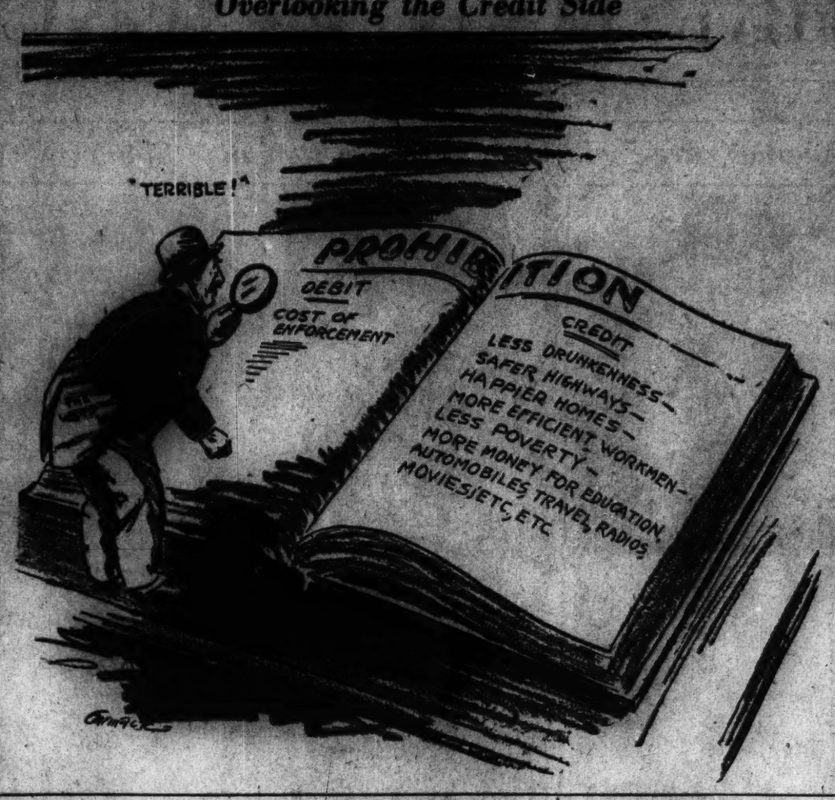
"Sir Hubert also can observe water life in the arctic sea as no other explorer could—by actually being under the surface where the life exists. He can also make important weather observations, investigate water temperatures, and otherwise fill in the innumerable gaps that exist in our arctic information."

CHURCH RESTRICTION SPREADS IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 4 (By U. P.)—Restrictions on the Roman Catholic religion in Mexico were reported in press dispatches yesterday to have spread from Vera Cruz State to the State of Chiapas. El Universal reported a new religious law restricting the church to one priest for every 40,000 inhabitants had become effective in Chiapas. Many churches were reported to have suspended services. The law reduces the number of priests in the State to 13.

In the State of Vera Cruz, where a law restricting the number of Roman Catholic priests to one for every 100,000 inhabitants has been in effect for several months, two demonstrations took place against the State Government. Five thousand Roman Catholics gathered at the two churches still open in the city of Orizaba and adopted resolutions asking that the destruction of churches throughout the State cease.

Overlooking the Credit Side



Democratic Politics Flourish While Party Deficit Increases

Total Debt of $748,150 Announced of Which $325,250 Is Owed to Raskob—Three-Cornered Battle Over Presidential Nomination Going On

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Whatever else may be slowed up, Democratic national politics continue to flourish with vigor.

The deficit of the Democratic national headquarters, held by Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman, like that of the Federal Treasury, grows larger each month. The latest report, filed by Mr. Harry O. Leete of New York, assistant national treasurer, discloses that the Democratic Party now owes Mr. Raskob $325,250 out of a total indebtedness of $748,150.

The difference between these two figures, $422,900, is held in the form of a note by the County Trust Company of New York City. This note was recently obtained after a bit of refinancing with the trust company.

According to Mr. Leete's report to the clerk of the House of Representatives, a previous note for $12,418 was renewed and the note for the larger sum issued. Mr. Leete's report covers the three months from June 1 to Aug. 31. During that time Mr. Raskob contributed another $30,000, in three separate sums, and other contributions amounted to $368.50.

Against Administration

The expenditures thus indicated by Mr. Leete's report were presumably made in carrying on the national headquarters' brisk and hard-hitting campaign against the Republican Administration.

But from word reaching Washington, Democratic maneuvering and campaigning against the Republicans is not the only activity of that kind the party is experiencing. According to excellent reports, there is as much political jockeying going on within the party's fold as it is directing toward the opposition.

The Republicans, anchored to President Hoover as their 1932 standard bearer if he desires the nomination, are spared this intra-party jousting. They are concentrating their full fire on the opposition.

The Democrats certainly are not missing many "tricks" in returning this Republican fire, but their interests are not wholly confined to that one task. They are spraying not a few of their best hits among themselves.

What is actually under way within the Democratic fold at present is a three-cornered tussle, with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, the chief target.

Governor Roosevelt, as the concededly strongest presidential candidate, stands in the middle. On one side are the Southern drys such as Senator Cameron Morrison, of North Carolina; Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas; Dr. Ralph O. Barton, Dr. Clarence True Wilson, and others of that group. They prefer Governor Roosevelt against the Raskob-Smith faction, but are leaving nothing undone to nail his nomination.

Prefer Roosevelt to Dry

The Raskob-Smith faction much prefer Governor Roosevelt to the drys, but like them, would prefer someone else. Of course, its choice is a wet. Both anti-Roosevelt groups are intensely busy, it now develops; quietly so, but still very active.

The dry faction, according to reliable information, is trying to organize a McAdoo conference, for the purpose of rallying an anti-Roosevelt wedge around the former Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo. It is declared that the hope is not so much to effect the nomination of Mr. McAdoo as to obstruct the nomination of the New York Governor.

Letters inviting McAdoo supporters and drys to a conference here in the near future have been widely distributed, it is stated. What the response has been is not known. It is known that one prominent Democratic leader of this group, when approached to assist in raising funds for this effort, declared that he had been unable to secure any financial support.

Mr. McAdoo is represented as being willing to stand for the nomination, but unwilling to make a contest for it. He is said to take the position that he has no objection to the use of his name in a fight against the wets and the Raskob-Smith group, but he declines to make an active race.

The Raskob-Smith faction is declared to be preparing to "try out" Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland. It is declared that they have become convinced that Mr. Owen D. Young and Mr. Alfred E. Smith, their first choice, have not "gone over" sufficiently satisfactory, and they are now considering taking up the Maryland wet leader.

It is pointed out that in the last several months, Governor Ritchie, in the public addresses he has made, has dropped the liquor issue and confined himself to economic and social problems. His latest speech, made several weeks ago before the Virginia Bar Association, was on the subject of unemployment, in which he advocated federal aid in coping with the great problem.

Candidacy of Baker

Should the Ritchie "boom" also prove unsuccessful, the group is declared to be planning to get behind the candidacy of Mr. Newton Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet. He is a far less aggressive wet than Governor Ritchie, but is declared to be preferred by the Raskob-Smith faction to Governor Roosevelt.

Why this is so, is not quite clear. First, Mr. Baker is not an active candidate. He has said that he would accept the nomination if it came to him, but that he would not try for it. Governor Roosevelt on the other hand, is frankly a candidate and his friends are working vigorously for him.

But the word is that Mr. Baker will be turned to by the Raskob-Smith group before it accepts Governor Roosevelt. This is interpreted in the capital as meaning that the group will exhaust every resource in blocking the New York Governor's selection in the hope of putting through a candidate of their own choice.

That Governor Roosevelt's supporters are keenly aware of this two-sided drive against him is indicated by the determined effort they are making to force his nomination on the first ballot. This will require a two-thirds vote.

This is a high goal to reach for, but it is the prize they are after. They have admittedly made important gains and claim others. They are reaching for delegates in every section of the country, and nowhere more actively than in the South.

Grand Matron To Visit Chapters

Miss Margaret L. Sandholzer, Worthy Grand Matron, Order of the Eastern Star, makes her first official visit of the fall, to Liberty Chapter of Chester, Sept. 9. Her visits continue until Nov. 24, when she visits Berkshire Chapter of Dalton, completing 32 visits.

Mrs. Elsie M. Barker, Associate Grand Matron, starts her fall season Sept. 10 at Easton Chapter of North Easton making 18 before completing her schudule Nov. 19 at Union Chapter, Holbrook. Twenty-nine other Grand Chapter officers and deputies will visit the other chapters of the State during the next three months.

Miss Sandholzer is to attend the twentieth triennial assembly of the General Grand Chapter at San Antonio, Texas, the first two weeks in November, as the official representative of the Massachusetts Grand Chapter. She is to conduct schools of instruction at Norwood, with Samoset Chapter on Sept. 12, and at Attleboro, with Hope Chapter, Sept. 26.

Roslindale Chapter of Roslindale is to be visited Oct. 7 by Miss Sandholzer. She is to visit Melissa E. Cook Chapter at Boston Oct. 8.

Hadassah Chapter, Dorchester, is to be visited by Mrs. Marion G. Warner, Deputy Grand Matron, on Oct. 28. Wenona Chapter, Dorchester, will be inspected Sept. 26 by Mrs. Eva M. Groesbeck, Deputy Grand Matron. Bay State Chapter of Boston will be visited Oct. 15, by Miss Helen A. McClung, Deputy Grand Matron.

Keystone Chapter of Roxbury will be inspected Oct. 13, by Mrs. Frieda Anderson, Deputy Grand Matron, who will also visit officially Roxbury Chapter of Dorchester, Oct. 15. Boston Chapter of Roxbury will be visited Sept. 22, by Mrs. Lillian E. Thompson, Deputy Grand Matron. Virginia Chapter of Dorchester is to be visited Oct. 6 by Mrs. Lillian C. Brown as a deputy.

Contract Policy Expected Soon

Indications that the Executive Council will arrive at a definite policy in the awarding of contracts for highway construction in Massachusetts within a short time were contained in the announcement that Mr. Frank E. Lyman, state commissioner of public works, has appealed to authorities in Washington for information concerning federal aid in the Greenfield-Gill highway project.

The federal aid bureau usually pays half of the cost of a state road project. In the Greenfield-Gill project, the executive council turned down the lowest bid from an out-of-state contractor and awarded the contract to a Massachusetts concern whose bid was considerably higher.

Latest indications were that the Federal Government might withdraw all financial support in cases where contracts were not awarded to the lowest bidder. In his letter to Washington, Mr. Lyman asked the authorities to reconsider their decision to withhold all financial support.

NATIONAL FOREST AREA INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 4—Acquisition of a 7000-acre tract in the White Mountains by the Federal Government, as a part of the New Hampshire National forest area was announced yesterday. The land, which was purchased some months ago, is to be preserved as a public heritage, Mr. Raymond U. Smith, United States Attorney, pointed out.

The National Forestry Commission has been trying for several years to gain control of the area. The tract is on the southwest side of Mount Washington. Parties to the transfer were Mr. Stephen E. Goodale of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Reginald O. Conant of Portland, Maine.

STORES TO REOPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

For the first time in two months, shoppers can buy merchandise in Boston stores on a Saturday, beginning Sept. 5.

The Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce announces that the stores will be open for business all day next Saturday and that the hours of 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. will be observed until Sept. 16, after which the 5:30 p. m. winter closing hour will go into effect. Most of the department stores and many specialty shops have been closing all day Saturdays during July and August.

Convention Plan Petition Is Filed

An initiative petition, seeking preprimary convention legislation, was filed today in the office of Mr. Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, by Mr. Alexander Lincoln acting on behalf of a non-partisan group of citizens headed by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard.

This movement, initiated by the petitioners, is said to have no party organization but follows the failure of the Legislature to enact a bill at its last session providing for preprimary conventions. The petition is this bill, with minor perfecting amendments, and will be placed before the Legislature at the next session provided it contains the signatures of 20,000 citizens not later than the first Wednesday in December.

The proposed bill, according to Mr. Lincoln, provides first for party primaries to be held on the last Tuesday in April, and a preprimary convention to be held not later than June 15 in an election year. The state primaries in September are not done away with, he says, but a candidate for each office, to be filled by all the voters of the Commonwealth, may be indorsed for nomination by the state convention.

In addition to Mr. Lowell, the signers of the original petition consist of Mr. Frank W. Stearns, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mr. George F. Booth, Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell, Mr. Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General, Mr. James J. Phelan, Representative Roland D. Sawyer, Mr. William G. Thompson and Mr. Bentley W. Warren.

Manchester in Van In Tax Collecting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 4—This famous New Hampshire mill city has an able tax collector. According to a recent tabulation, Manchester stands almost at the top of all the cities and towns in the United States in the collection of taxes levied against inhabitants.

But for the fact that a poll tax delinquent moved away without paying his tax, Manchester's tax collecting department would have had a clean slate for 1929.

From tables submitted from various sections, there was an assessment in 1929 of $2,939,523.55 on polls and estates here, all of which has been collected with the exception of $2.84.

Out of a total of more than $3,000,000 in tax levies in 1930, less than one-fifth of 1 per cent remained to be collected after July 1.

Manchester's record has been bettered by but one other city in this vicinity—Newton, Mass. There the 1930 tax warrants amounted to $4,388,745.60 and only $3,490.62 remained uncollected.

Since the tabulation made in July, the local collector shows receipts have been increased for 1930, there being an uncollected sum amounting to less than one-seventh of 1 per cent of the original levy.

The local assessors' record also shows Manchester to be in the van of other cities and towns in its classification for 1928, the levy in which has been entirely collected.

WAGES OF RAIL HANDS CUT

Wages of 350 employees of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad will be reduced 10 per cent beginning Oct. 1, it was announced yesterday. Decreased revenues resulting from present business conditions are given as a reason for the reduction.

FASCISTI GIVE MUSSOLINI AID ON AGREEMENT

Assure Premier to Adhere to Terms of Peace With the Vatican

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 3—Loyal application of the Italo-Vatican agreement on Catholic Action is pledged Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, by the directory of the Fascist Party. At a meeting of this body held last night a telegram was sent to Il Duce embodying this decision.

The new accord, it was learned today, will be incorporated as an appendix to the Lateran Treaties signed in February, 1929, as a precise interpretation agreed upon by both parties of Article 43 of the Concordat. A diplomatic note couched in similar terms has been exchanged between the Cardinal Secretary of State and the Italian Ambassador to the Vatican embodying terms of the agreement. Now that an agreement has been reached, both the Italian Government and the Vatican realize that many blunders were made which have complicated unnecessarily a situation that could have been cleared up easily with frank discussion.

Accusations leveled against one another seem to have been, in many cases, groundless or at any rate much exaggerated. Both the Pope and Signor Mussolini have made substantial concessions to one another, although the general opinion is that Signor Mussolini emerges from the dispute in a much stronger position.

There seems to be no doubt that Signor Mussolini will insist on a strict application of the new agreement, and Catholic Action will be carefully watched and not allowed to pursue any activities other than those connected with religious propaganda.

Now that the order concerning the incompatability of membership of Catholic Action and the Fascist Party has been rescinded, it is believed many Fascists will rejoin Catholic Action with the object of preventing this powerful organization from falling into the hands of adversaries of the Fascist régime.

Export Freight Service Speeded

New England exporters gain two days in time of shipments from Boston to Germany by a rearrangement of schedules of the joint North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines freight service, just inaugurated. The North German Lloyd line freighter Remscheid, arrived at Boston, Thursday from Hamburg and Bremen, first of the service to come here. On board were nearly 2000 tons of general cargo including chemicals, toys and miscellaneous freight, for Boston and about 3000 tons for Philadelphia.

After discharging at Philadelphia, the vessels will return to Boston to complete loading, and then sail direct for Hamburg and Bremen, reaching Germany two days earlier than under former routing via other ports in this country. The steamer Iserholm of the Hamburg American Line is to follow the Remscheid.

Four steamers are to maintain the service, providing fornightly sailings. The Remscheid has been operating in the Hamburg-Far East trade. Capt. Karl Menneken, commanding the Remscheid, was last in Boston in 1897, aboard one of the old type sailing packets. John G. Hall & Co., Inc., are Boston agents of the Remscheid.

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EXTRA SESSIONS TO WIDEN WORK FOR LAWMAKERS

Plenty of Overtime Due in 1931-32, Especially in Cotton States.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 4—Although, according to custom, the legislative stages of all but nine states should be dark for the next two years, the rumors of extra sessions are rife, so that many legislators, especially in the cotton states, may have to work overtime, the American Legislators' Association found in a survey of legislative conditions made public yesterday by its director, Mr. Henry W. Toll.

Forty-four of the 48 states held their regular sessions this year, and three—Texas, Louisiana and New York—have had special sessions, the report states. While the special sessions in Texas and Louisiana have convened and passed into history, New York's legislators still pursue their labors.

The nine legislatures which will convene in regular sessions next year include the five states which have annual sessions—Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina—and the four states whose regular sessions fall in the even-numbered years — Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia, the report states. But the possibility of additional special sessions in the South, as well as a second special session in Texas, has been precipitated by the precedent of the Louisiana special session in enacting Gov. Huey P. Long's bill prohibiting cotton planting in 1932, it is pointed out, with Governor Long urging other cotton states to follow Louisiana's lead.

There are 12 cotton states in all, Mr. Toll said, and it was Governor Long's proposal that all of them take some action along the same lines as that in his State. Already, he said, there is some prospect of a special session in South Carolina.

In addition, Ohio is considering a special session to take up abatement of tax penalties, while South Dakota is considering one to authorize reduction of salaries of state employees, Mr. Toll said.

In California, where a special session is planned in the fall to take up water and oil conservation measures, Mr. Toll said Gov. James Rolph Jr. is now considering the addition of unemployment relief to the call. A special session, he added, is also expected in Wisconsin to deal primarily with banking problems and unemployment.

In Illinois a special session is imminent also, to consider means of giving financial assistance to Chicago, together with revision of the tax laws. Gov. Louis L. Emmerson has said he will issue the call as soon as his tax conference, now meeting twice a week in Chicago, is ready to present its recommendations. The Governor is also being urged to include unemployment relief in the call.

EXPERT SEES WHEAT PRICE UP THIS FALL

(Continued from Page 1)

hard hit. Ordinarily China raises more wheat than the United States, but due to the floods which have inundated hundreds of square miles in the wheat raising districts of the north, it looks as though China were going to be a large importer this year. It is my belief that Oriental countries in general will import a good deal more wheat than they have done for many years.

"In Europe, France and Italy are expected to have larger crops than last year, but continuous rains may have damaged them somewhat. There are considerably smaller crops in England, Holland, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries. While the reports from Russia are not entirely reliable, it looks as though dry weather had cut down the grain crops considerably in the northern district, despite larger plantings.

"It does not look at present as though European countries would take less wheat than they did last year, in spite of fairly good crops. The carryovers are very small and buying has been from hand-to-mouth. The steady rains of the last few weeks have undoubtedly lowered the quality of the grain, and the millers will require more imported hard wheat to mix with the soft wheat.

Rye Crop Smaller

"The rye crop is smaller in Germany, Poland and Russia, calling for the substitution of considerable wheat. Overshadowing the whole situation, however, is lack of confidence, which helps no one.

"Outside of the surplus held by the Farm Board, there is very little surplus wheat in the world today. By November it will be well past seeding time, and it is then that I look for a really important change in the market. Unfortunately, many of the farmers will have disposed of their crops long before that, and the benefit will accrue to professional traders and speculators. While that will not harm business, it is very important for the economic welfare of the country today that the farmer should again become a strong purchaser in the merchandise markets.

"It may even be that when the wheat starts to go upward with a strong and steady movement it will give the necessary impulse to business that will change the whole feeling of depression, and inaugurate the march back to better times and renewed prosperity."

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RESOURCES OVER 18 MILLION DOLLARS

Minnesota Farm Bureau Defies Federal Threats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Mr. W. J. Kuhrt, who as general manager of the Northwest Grain Association led the group of large northwestern farmer coöperatives who recently vigorously protested against the Federal Farm Board's policy of centralizing coöperative control, has resigned according to word reaching here.

Whether his elimination from the Northwest Grain Association will mean that the challenge against the Farm Board will abate is not known. It is significant, however, that on the day that Mr. Kuhrt's retirement was announced in Minneapolis, the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation severely criticized the Farm Board.

"The Farm Board," the organization declared in a statement, "through the Grain Stabilization Corporation, is placing a gun at the head of the farmers coöperatives and ordering them to give up their control or be smashed.

"With many sound farmer-owned elevators depending on their regional associations for the financial support previously pledged, officials of these two coöperatives had little choice but to sign, as failure to do so would have meant the financial extinction of many fine elevators."

Northwest Wheat Stocks Are Approaching Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 4—With the total wheat crop for the Pacific northwest, including Oregon, Washington and northern Idaho, 10,000,000 bushels less than last year and with a good movement of wheat to China, the warehouses of this section will not be filled much above normal for the coming season.

According to figures of the Pacific division of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation there were, during the last week in August, not more than 14,000,000 bushels in Pacific northwest warehouses, which is only 4,000,000 more than normal years.

This year's crop from this section is estimated at 70,000,000, which is less than last year because of dry weather in some sections. Much of this crop, with wheat already in storage, will go to the Orient. Most of it goes to China as the result of the Grain Corporation meeting prices quoted by Chinese buyers.

During September, October and November a big movement of wheat offshore is scheduled for this port and Seattle. About 10 overseas ships carrying approximately 100,000 tons of northwest wheat will go out this fall.

LONDON CABINET POSTS FORTIFY CONSERVATIVES

(Continued from Page 1)

of control of its central mechanism, money." This view is the one that is coming more and more to the front. Its advocates see hope of what may be the solution in recent negotiations for an exchange of the surplus wheat of the United States and Brazil's redundant coffee.

Possibility is being discussed of a similar deal where Russian oil and British manufactures would be bartered, thereby relieving what is regarded as present intolerable strain upon the recognized medium of exchange.

Labor is no more satisfied with the position of unconstructive opposition into which it has found itself driven than are the Liberals in their present camp of protection, which is becoming recognized in trade union as well as in Conservative circles as being the expedient that may have to be resorted to.

All parties alike, however, are beginning to look further afield and their gaze is concentrating upon world movements toward coöperation in the question of what lies behind fluctuations in prices.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Cabinet yesterday put the finishing touches to its economy and new taxation program and filled the remaining ministerial posts, awarding an undersecretaryship to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, son of the Prime Minister.

Economy Program Drafted

The selection of Mr. MacDonald, who got the post of Dominions undersecretary, was the cause of widespread satisfaction on personal grounds, as the story of how his father almost begged him to disregard family ties and line up with the bulk of the Labor Party against the national government, has touched public imagination.

Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, son of the Liberal leader, who is little known to the public but is regarded in political circles as a hard-working member of the House of Commons, received the post of parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade.

Another comparatively young man, Maj. Oliver Stanley, became undersecretary to the Home Office. In him many political observers see the future leader of the Conservative Party, and perhaps a Prime Minister of England. No man outside the major political figures has a higher reputation in the House.

Two men prominent in social as well as political circles were among the Conservative appointees. They are Maj. Alfred Duff Cooper, who becomes financial secretary to the War Ministry, and Sir Philip Sassoon, a close friend of the Prince of Wales, who is Undersecretary for Air.

Lieut.-Commander Edward Hilton-Young, Conservative, becomes minister in charge of export credits in the guarantee department of the Board of Trade. Other appointments are:

Attorney-General, Sir William Jowitt; Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Inskip; Lord Advocate, Mr. Craigie M. Aitchison; Postmaster-General, Maj. W. Ormsby-Gore; Minister of Pensions, Maj. G. C. Tyron, and Minister of Transport, Mr. P. J. Pybus.

The Government expects to have 335 votes, a majority of 58, when it asks a vote of confidence in the House of Commons, Tuesday, after the special session opens.

Sir Herbert Samuel, acting Liberal leader, yesterday sent a letter to all Liberal members of Parliament, urging them to attend the opening, as "matters of vital importance to the country will be brought under immediate discussion."

OLD INDIAN SCHOOL TO BE RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Sept. 3—The Brafferton Building—first permanent Indian school in America—has been vacated as an office by William and Mary College for restoration by John D. Rockefeller Jr.

This will complete the restoration of the three original buildings of this historic institution, chartered in 1693, namely, the President's House, built in 1732 by Henry Cary, father of "Old Iron" (Archibald) Cary, of Ampthill, near Richmond; Brafferton Hall, also erected by Cary, in 1723, and the Wren Building, now fully restored.

The House of Seven Gables

SALEM, MASS.

attracts thousands of visitors every year. They climb its secret staircase. They walk in its beautiful garden.

The Hathaway House

(1682) stands facing the House of Seven Gables across the garden (see picture). Guest rooms, quaint and comfortable (some with private bath). The adjoining Beckett House has antiques for sale. Close at hand and facing Salem Harbor we find the TEA ROOM a charming little building with tables inside and in the garden. Special meals. Shore Dinners and service a la carte—12 to 7:30 P. M.

The House of Seven Gables is Open All the Year
The Other Houses from June 17-Sept. 19

Where Political Turmoil Is Hindering Economic Development

SCENES IN SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC OF CHILE

Upper Row Left—Presidential Palace at Santiago (© E. M. Newman From Publishers' Photo Service). Right—The Capitol at Santiago. Lower Row Left—On a Chilean Mountain Farm. Right—The National Museum at Santiago (© E. M. Newman From Publishers' Photo Service).

Politics Closely Enmeshed In Chile's Economic Situation

(Continued from Page 1)

the chief industry of Chile, anything affecting its production affected the entire nation. Coupled with this upset was General Ibáñez's belief that Communism was increasing and his charge that the Chamber of Commerce was adhering to the Communistic cause.

General Ibáñez, making use of the situation, succeeded in forcing the resignation of the President's Cabinet and having himself made Premier. A few weeks later the President withdrew and was granted an official "leave of absence in France" and Premier Ibáñez took over the reins of the Government. May 23, 1927, he was elected President, being the only candidate for the office.

His first act was to appoint Capt. Carlos Froedden, influential among his army supporters, Premier; next, he declared vacant the post of President of the Supreme Court because of strong opposition from that source. Then occurred the wholesale arrest of Communists and politicians believed favorable to their cause, and finally, the deportation of distinguished members of former governments and eminent jurists high in judicial authority. Ibáñez was establishing a dictatorship.

American interests were considerable and steadily increasing. Three American groups controlled practically all the copper production, and a fourth controlled one-third of the largest nitrate plants. Official figures given out by the Chilean Consulate-General in New York shortly after set the total property owned by interests in the United States at more than $500,000,000.

As is sometimes the case under a dictatorship, Chile began to experience a trade revival. The upturn in business was curiously affected by the attempted assassination of President Ibáñez. Too much thought had been given to the wholesale deportations of the President's political opponents. Everywhere the nation's attention was so focused upon political matters that insufficient thought was given to business.

Evoked Wide Comment

The attempted assassination evoked wide comment in the press, which was sympathetic to the President. This cleared the air considerably, the Chief Executive regained a small measure of his former popularity, and the country turned from political discussions and went back to work.

Readjustment of the nitrate industry, interrupted in 1927 by the synthetic product manufactured in Germany, had been carried on with a consequent improved government balance sheet. Lower nitrate prices had solved the unexpected competition and exports gradually increased. Good business carried on through 1929 until exports exceeded imports by more than $135,000,000. Air-mail routes were planned, and on Aug. 2, 1929, the first air-mail service was inaugurated between Chile and New York. A public works program was inaugurated materially increasing the national debt of $425,000,000. At that time an anticipated increasing revenue justified the bond issue.

President Ibáñez declared: "There has been no scramble for the revenue in public office since I became head of the nation. Chile prefers that the Government should be free of graft, and it demands balanced budgets instead of deficits, docks and breakwaters in place of obsolete lighterage, and railroads run for patrons instead of for patronage."

Good fortune, however, did not continue and during 1930 nitrate and copper exports decreased, due to world-wide depression, and thousands of laborers were thrown out of work. The Government program of national improvement could not absorb men discharged by the mines, not could agriculture handle them, for farm products had steadily decreased. Government expenses were heavy and steadily mounting, until during the first nine months national expenses exceeded income by more than $5,000,000. Funds to meet interest charges on government bonds were raised through increased taxes on cigars and cigarettes, and by increased tariff on exports. Discontent spread throughout the country and President Ibáñez's popularity again began to wane.

Early in 1931, the Chamber of Deputies, because of the coming congressional recess, granted President Ibáñez extraordinary powers that the business of the nation might be carried on with every possible facility. Government salaries were reduced 3 to 35 per cent and taxes were increased on many commercial transactions. Custom barriers were established to protect the national production of wine, cloth, shoes, cattle, wheat, flour, pottery and glass. Unnecessary use of Government automobiles was forbidden, railway passes for Government officials were cut down, and the salaries of the army, navy and police were reduced.

Expert Management

Then followed a plan to place Chile under expert management. The plan was sponsored by the Consejo Economica Nacional (National Economic Council) and brought together business men, commercial experts and others of high ability. To help the situation the Chilean Premier declared a moratorium on foreign debts and declared that there would be deposited in the Central Bank at Santiago an amount in Chilean currency equivalent to the interest charges on the bonds. Heavy withdrawals on the State Savings Bank followed, and President Ibáñez called the leading financiers and industrialists in conference.

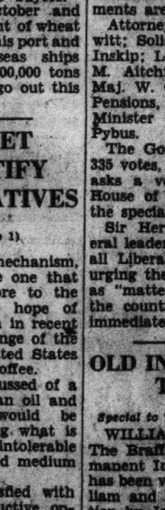
The bitter public resentment, so strong during the first months of his dictatorship, again came to the surface. Causes for the economic depression throughout the nation were attributed to the President's methods of administration rather than to world-wide conditions. Once more a Latin-American nation found itself unable to uphold its economic structure under pressure of a universal crisis. President Ibáñez fled the country and took refuge in Argentina July 27. Since that date Chile has had three provisional presidents, Señor Pedro Opazo, president of the Senate, July 27; Señor Juan Esteban Montero, Premier, July 28, and Señor Manuel Trucco, Director-General, Aug. 22.

President Ibáñez's administration may not justly be said to have lacked merit. He put into force an economic program including a public works project that appeared to be justified by anticipated revenues. He faced a crisis in the country's nitrate industry and had apparently solved it until conditions no man could solve materialized. As an administrator of government funds he eliminated waste of public money and instituted drastic economies.

The hardest blow to his prestige was perhaps the moratorium declared in June to run for a period of one month from July 1. Unwillingly he placed it in operation, believing a few weeks would find the country able to meet its obligations. But that was not to be and the moratorium was extended until December 31, 1931. This was the final blow and his régime soon ended. Now remains the task of selecting a man to succeed him. Elections have been called for sometime during the fall.

GUATEMALAN ENVOYS ON WAY

GUATEMALA CITY, Sept. 4 (By U. P.)—The Guatemalan delegation which will discuss the boundary dispute with Honduras sailed for Washington yesterday. Dr. Carlos Salazar is head of the delegates.



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EDUCATOR PUTS SCHOOL BEFORE OFFICE OR MILL

Points to Need of Keeping Child in Class Instead of Hunting Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—If every child under 21 years of age could be taken out of industry and placed in school, the employment problem would be solved, in the opinion of Dr. Willis A. Sutton, past president of the National Education Association, expressed in a radio address delivered under the auspices of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief as a part of its program to keep young people in school.

Employment of children in the place of men was said by Dr. Sutton to be a "two-edged sword, destroying the child's opportunity to grow and be a greater and better consumer and producer, and at the same time depriving an adult of the opportunity by which he might support the child, support himself and sustain his station in life."

In this period of depression, Dr. Sutton declared, a boy or girl will earn more actual money by attending high school and college than in any position that can be offered to him. Nine chances out of 10, any boy or girl at this time will take practically any work that is offered to him, disregarding vocational inclination, aptitude or attitude, he explained. Even if he could find employment adapted to his abilities he will earn but little in it under present conditions, he added.

Dr. Sutton requested school superintendents, college presidents and principals of institutions to go through their records and urge boys and girls dropping out of school to return if able to do advanced work. He urged the establishment of additional fellowships in colleges. At no time, he said, could money be borrowed more profitably for the purpose of an education than at present. "Adult education was never needed so badly as now," he added, pointing out that more and even adult men and women need to be retrained for new jobs.

"The American free public school and American business are partners, each supplementing and strengthening the other," Dr. Sutton declared. "Educated people are good consumers, and, therefore, the purpose of a back-to-school movement is to see that the nation's people may be prepared to use materials and products of the nation's machines."

CANADA TO EXPORT CATTLE TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—After many years, Canada will renew the shipment of cattle to France, Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, announced in addressing the Saskatoon Board of Trade. The Minister said he had made arrangements for the export of 10,000 head of cattle to France within the next 10 months.

EAST AND WEST DISCUSSED BY STUDENT GROUP

Dr. Wolfers Says America Can Aid in Search for Economic Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 4—Western civilization, disheartened by capitalistic blunders, sees hope for economic order in communal responsibility, while the Far East, engulfed by economic inequalities, looks to nationalism for relief. This was the view presented in two addresses yesterday at the second session of the conference of International Student Service at Mount Holyoke College.

Dr. Arnold Wolfers of the School of Politics, Berlin, speaking on the topic "The Crisis in the West," painted a European picture of unrest centering largely in the laboring and intellectual classes. The hardships of today, he declared, have awakened these groups to realize that a re-establishment of the hierarchy of wealth and monopoly must not occur. In this search for economic as well as international peace, America can aid greatly, he said.

Dr. S. K. Datta, member of the Indian Round Table, characterized "The Crisis in the East" as a problem of the dominance of urban economy over the rural population, resulting in poverty and crowded conditions which perhaps even nationalism will fail to solve. He held that an era of agricultural reform must precede all else.

Situation in Europe

In reviewing the economic situation in Europe, Dr. Wolfers presented the plight of Germany as being typical of the situation in its most serious phase. Unrest among labor elements and in the middle class there is turning attention to the Soviet experiment, he stated. The prosperity promised by the capitalistic system has not come, he declared, and as a result other systems are being scrutinized closely.

"It would be wrong to say," he said, "that the German student of affairs has turned Communist. The Russian system finds more criticism in Germany than here. Students in all fields in Europe are aware of the fact that if the Western world should decide for Sovietism all their traditions would be bankrupt and the result would be a complete breakdown of our whole civilization.

"Student groups who are critical of the capitalistic system look for something between that system and the Soviet system. We are changing our mind about the economic order. A feeling of collective responsibility for economic stability has sprung up. It is certain that we will not put up with profiteering as the sole and only motive of economic life. Business will not again be looked upon as being a private matter save in so far as is necessary for the good of the community."

The government, Dr. Wolfers maintained, would be the controlling force, not in a spirit of interventionism, but as a bulwark against the organized forces of capitalism on the one hand and those of labor on the other. In this plan, he said, there would be a need for students unallied to any one class and openmindedly critical of all, sympathising with each side and working toward a solution that would benefit all.

Crisis of World Scope

A crisis of international scope was outlined next by Dr. Wolfers. This he held to be caused by the sweeping away of the idea of equality between the nations of Europe by the World War, this being particularly true in the case of France and Germany.

"When we in Europe are faced with a deadlock," he continued, "some American steps in and proposes something, such as the League of Nations, the Kellogg pact or the Hoover moratorium. We believe that America has more than any other nation the means and resources to help and will have to help in this emergency. Europe needs not only disinterested mediation but a more practical solution. The countries which still have resources, at whatever additional sacrifices it must cost them, must come to the aid of western Europe in the present desperate economic and political crisis."

Dr. S. K. Datta, speaking at the evening session, outlined the characteristics and problems of Eastern civilization. Speaking only of those countries on the "Asiatic side" of the continent of Asia, he described their civilization as being built originally upon an agricultural economy, as molded largely by Buddhism and as burdened by the existence of an enormous population.

"During the past three centuries," he said, "these countries of Asia have been brought under the capitalistic system, largely through the instrumentality of colonial England. The most outstanding feature of this contact has been the growth of Nationalism, which, in the case of Japan, has resulted in the creation of a nation state. The other countries have not yet reached this final state and are still regarded as being the object of exploitation by western powers.

Unity in Nationalism

"These Asiastic countries believe that unity will be discovered in naticnalism, cultural, economic and imperialistic. Nationalism has succeeded to a certain extent, but as we look into the future it may be doubted whether it will continue to hold the people together, especially under the stress of economic inequality."

This doubt he declared to be based on the widening cleavage in Japan between the class of industrialists and bankers and the class of industrial and rural workers, and the breakdown of Indian nationalism owing to the demands of Moslems and other minorities there.

Another result of this capitalistic contact, according to Dr. Datta, has been the erection of a façade of class. A bourgeois community has come into being, he said, which includes the professional classes with modern education, the members of the administration and the merchants and bankers. Every year thousands make attempts to enroll themselves in this class through the medium of the colleges and universities.

This attempt to pass from a rural to an urban civilization he declared to be impossible when extended indefinitely, since the economic development of the great rural masses, the real builders of wealth, has been so completely retarded. He described the situation as "the phenomena of intellectual employment, a marked feature of both Japan and India."

"The peasant classes," he said, "have been overtaken by a crisis themselves. This is summed up in two factors, continually increasing population, and the dominance of urban economy over rural. The increase in population shows itself in the increase of small agricultural holdings and in greater numbers of laborers."

"Urban economy shows itself in tenant farming and in an enormous flow of population from farm to city. The evils of tenant farming and of crowded conditions must be remedied, for the whole problem of livelihood of the rural areas has now become acute."

Restaurants

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WOMAN FINDS RACIAL UNITY OFTEN DESIRED

Club Leader Learns South American Attitude on Amalgamation

Observations made during her leisurely tour of South American countries this summer convinced Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., that there are points beyond which modern diplomacy should not try to weld peoples of many countries into 'one great family of international solidarity."

Such peoples, she says, invariably have racial and temperamental characteristics it is desirable to preserve as distinct from those of their fellows in other countries.

Mrs. Poole is first vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and many believe she will be elected president when the next convention meets, in Seattle. This made Mrs. Poole's first visit to South America; for the last six summers she had traveled in Europe, visiting women's clubs and studying educational and social conditions "but this seemed the year to go to South America."

Mrs. Poole said she both learned and unlearned a great deal about South American people, and their distinguishing qualities and the problems which beset their present daily lives.

She had "unlearned" some preconceived ideas about the wisdom of enlarging upon the Pan-American Fellowship plan. The general federation had been developing the idea of providing means for Latin-American students to come to the United States for study in our schools and colleges and she had been thinking that it was a constructive way to advance friendly feeling and acquaintance between the young people of the two continents.

Gets Another Viewpoint

But in Brazil Mrs. Poole had several conferences with a Señora Mesquita, who is considered outstanding among the progressive women of her country. She sent her own boy to college at Dartmouth, and he afterward married an American girl. But it was Señora Mesquita's opinion, and it grew to be Mrs. Poole's, that it was best to realize that, in social development, South America is still, perhaps happily, somewhat behind the average social development of the teen-age youngsters in the United States and that, "the type of girl wanted in American schools and colleges was not yet equipped by experience and in poise and training, to leave South America and be introduced into the very different atmosphere of the north."

Mrs. Poole said she had become convinced that this point was eminently well taken by Senhora Nestuita, who is chief officer of the Girl Guides which correspond in Rie de Janeiro to the Girl Scouts of the United States, and who has had ample experience upon which to base a shrewd and penetrating judgment of the possibilities.

Mrs. Poole said she was much struck by the clear-cut and vigorous activity among South American women in matters of public health, child welfare, education and the nurturing of the ideals of peace among nations. She thought that would always be a characteristic of the organized Latin-American women; that they would not organize for purposes of social emancipation, per se, but would organize rather for the promotion of certain types of social and educational betterment of their youth.

In a village about 10 miles out of Rio de Janeiro, for instance, Mrs. Poole said she visited with the greatest interest a venture in modern teaching which is as radical, in view of tradition in Brazil, as it is farseeing and construtcive.

New Basis of Education

A Portuguese woman of high intellectual gifts has taken a little house which she has transformed into a "model dwelling." Three teachers are resident at the house and the basis of their program is contained in the curiously affecting premise "Even though you cannot read or write, if you are clean and honest you are well educated."

Sometimes the roll call of the school comprises 20 children. Sometimes only a half dozen turn up, since attendance is not compulsory, and the teachers have simply to go out and attract what children they can to what the school has to offer.

The children come from the peasant class. The village itself would be called a deserted village; once there was a small manufactury there, but it has moved away and now only the people remain in the village who get their subsistence from the soil. In a hazy way, before the school was established, these peasants had been encouraging their children away from the idea of the land, but at the model dwelling a pick and a hoe and a shovel occupy a place of honor over the mantel, as symbols of the majesty of honest labor; and the children are being gradually persuaded that there is a nobility not to be shunned about work.

Mrs. Poole said she had reason to be ashamed of American motion pictures when she saw distinct evidences that the concerted reaching out by South American young people after advanced social liberties was undoubtedly the result of examples set them in imported films.

Sees Harm in Motion Pictures

"I believe our movies have done, and are doing more to unsettle Latin-American youth than almost any agency there is," Mrs. Poole said. "Of course they do have our 'good' movies along with our inferior ones, but it is impossible not to observe the quick response the young people make to the highly exaggerated views of life contained in some of our more sophisticated films.

"We heard, even before we left South America, that producers were beginning a direct pathway away from the production of gangster and like morbid films, and we could only hope the report was true, before Latin-American youth, too far away to see that such artificial views are many times overbalanced by other, more constructive conditions, sets up a code of its own on the basis of an ill-founded one it supposes in general use in the United States."

Mrs. Poole expressed the same enthusiasm most returning visitors from Latin-American countries express about the charm and gayety of the typical people. She was pleased to visit countries where people had still the time to be whimsical and gay and were not so bewitched with the idea of merely "getting on in the world" that they lost all idea of humor in life.

She was a little appalled at the deep roots of the "mañana" doctrine, having been brought up to a strict observance of promptness in keeping engagements and the like. She could not readily adapt herself to the prevailing Latin-American idea that if a thing is not done today, well there is always tomorrow. But she agreed that even some renditions of that idea in South America had their points of humor.

Mrs. Poole said she had brought back many observations which would be of direct interest to the general federation officers in framing the continuing details of affiliation with South American clubs and that she would go on Tuesday to meet Mrs. John F. Sippel, the present president, at Washington, to make a formal report on her visit to the several countries.

Restaurants

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Empire Thea., Broadway at 40th St. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:40

South American Tour Revises Her Views

© Bachrach

MRS. GRACE M. POOLE

TEST OF FLARE SIGNALS ANNOUNCED

Mariners were notified today that experiments will be made with flare lights on the night of Sept. 23, if the weather is clear, and, if not, on the night of Sept. 30, under the supervision of the United States lighthouse department.

The test of the value of these flare signals will be conducted from Fire Island light ship for a period of about two hours, the system being that a vessel of the American-France line will fire one of the signals at every five miles in its course to the eastward, the flares alternating red and white. Each flare will be answered by the same kind of light from the light ship.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Stage Struck," German Film. Continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Appalachian Mountain Club: Trip to Carter Range and Wild Cat Ridge, through Sept. 7.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Color, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Yellowstone National Park," with accompanying lecture; lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Field and Forest Club; Meet North Station, 2:13, for trip to Saugus; week-end party to Marshfield; mountain trip to Fairlee, Vt., through Sept. 19.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 10 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts; stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Cassava Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Scharvee Studios, 985 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Section.

GOVERNOR ELY ANNOUNCES TALK ON MOTOR RATES

Executive to Use Radio to Present His Ideas to People of State

Gov. Joseph B. Ely will report on the question of Massachusetts compulsory automobile insurance in two radio addresses to be given next Tuesday and Wednesday evening over radio station WBZ.

During the talks he will also discuss his plan to curb crime in the State and the controversy over the employment of alien workers by the State.

It is understood that Governor Ely has not asked the insurance commissioner's office for figures. He has secured them from every other source, however, and is prepared to discuss the proposed increase in the 1932 rates thoroughly.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston announced yesterday that a conference of mayors and chairmen of boards of selectmen all over the State would be held next Wednesday to decide specifically on plans for a State-wide campaign against the proposed 1932 rates.

The Mayor said that he expects a definite decision to be reached at the meeting, which is scheduled to be held in the City Hall at 1 o'clock, and that following the conference, the group will request Governor Ely to call a special session of the Legislature to consider their propceals.

At least three plans to take the place of the present compulsory insurance law will be discussed at the conference. They are: State insurance department to compete with private companies; demerit system, whereby the careless driver would be required to pay a higher premium than the careful driver, and a uniform rate for all Massachusetts.

Mayor Curley has invited Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, who strongly recommends the adoption of the State Insurance Department plan, to attend the conference.

Chelsea, hardest hit of all cities affected by the new rate schedule, is taking definite action against the proposed 35 per cent increase for that city, and a petition expected to be signed by more than 25,000 persons, asking for the return to Chelsea of "our lost sales in automobiles, automobile accessories, gasoline, and garage space, because of these exorbitant rates," was being circulated yesterday at the request of Mayor John J. Whalen.

Veterans Advised To Enter Politics

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, retired, in an address at the thirteenth annual convention of the New York State American Legion today advised the World War veterans to "take political leadership into your own hands."

"The alarm to be felt under conditions existing in the country and in the entire world today," he said, "is not so much at conditions as at the indifference, ignorance, and neglect of the ordinary duties of citizenship, which have brought them about and without which they could not continue. My judgment is that your value to your country lies now not in your potentiality as front-line troops, but in the character of your citizenship as graduates from the school of war.

"It is you who must so influence your country's policies, foreign and domestic, that the probability of other wars will be minimized not only by suitable and adequate preparedness as insurance against them, but by bringing to governmental institutions the disciplined system, efficiency, and steadiness which enabled you so well to do your part in that brave summer and autumn of 1918."

RETAILERS PREPARE FOR CONFERENCE

Mr. Luigi Criscuolo, connected with Merrill, Lynch & Co., bankers; Mr. A. L. Aldred, president of Gladdings Department Store at Providence, R. I., and Mr. Victor Sincere, president of National Department Stores, have been added to the list of 50 speakers who will address delegates attending the Boston conference on Retail Distribution, at the University Club, Sept. 13 to 16, it was announced today by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The conference, known as the "Williamstown of Merchandising," will be one of the outstanding gatherings of merchants and business leaders of the nation, said Mr. Bloomfield. Registrations are coming in from all over the country and some have been received from as far away as California. The conference will consider the major problems of distribution and how they may be solved.

Agitators Cow Spain's Busiest Industrial City

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Sept. 4—Activity in Barcelona, Spain's busiest commercial center, has been at a complete standstill, owing to the general strike involving some 300,000 workers. It was announced today, however, that the strike leaders had reached an agreement with the authorities.

The city itself has been quiet, but with telephone communication completely cut and telegraphic messages undergoing censorship, news has come through slowly.

The strike was absolutely complete. Public services such as gas supply, street cars and subways were suspended. Even clerks employed in the Office of the Generality joined the movement.

Nothing was more amazing than the complete state of terrorism in which this city of nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants was kept by a small band of agitators whose number does not exceed 500.

Workers knew a hail of bullets would immediately result if any attempt was made to resume work. The strike committee acted in strictest secrecy. Nobody seemed to know their names nor where they had their headquarters.

The Governor of the State issued an energetic proclamation warning strikers that severest measures would be adopted if interference with distribution of food supplies continues.

Government Urged To Keep Spending

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4 (AP)—Representative Benjamin M. Golder (R.), of Philadelphia, yesterday warned the Federal Government it must maintain its pay rolls and undertake new enterprises if the nation is to overcome the present economic depression.

He expressed his views in a letter to Representative William R. Wood (R.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

"There can be no business recovery in this country without spending power, and if the Government is to curtail its spending power it cannot expect private enterprise to do otherwise," he wrote.

"Our Government may face a deficit, but can borrow money at very low rates of interest to tide over periods of depression. Individuals cannot do so. I do not consider the spending of money wasted if it gives work to our people. . . . The great army of unemployed must necessarily be increased if the Government is to take the lead in curtailing its building program and in reduction of personnel."

GRAF ZEPPELIN STARTS RETURN TRIP

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin, ending a two-day visit to Brazil, dipped in farewell early today and started homeward for Germany on her ninth crossing of the Atlantic Ocean.

Dr. Hugo Eckener pulled her away from the airport mooring mast, eight miles from the city, at 2:40 a. m. (12:40 a. m. eastern standard time) and five minutes later she soared over Pernambuco, riding high and brilliantly illuminated. She is expected to reach Friedrichshafen late Sunday or early Monday.

Hoover Thinks It Fitting to Observe Date of Lord Cornwallis's Surrender

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The celebration of the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19, will be attended by President Hoover.

The President will deliver an address on the site where the commander of the British forces surrendered his sword to George Washington, terminating the War of the Revolution.

In making known his intention to speak at the celebration, Mr. Hoover, in a proclamation, called for observance of Oct. 19 as a holiday.

"It is fitting," the proclamation said, "that this momentous event in the history of our nation be commemorated in such a manner as to inspire love of our country and devotion to its ideals by recalling to this generation the struggles of the past."

The President recommended that "appropriate religious ceremonies be held in the churches of the country on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1931, in commemoration of that event and in thanksgiving for the blessings that have been bestowed upon the people of the United States.

"Especially do I recommend," the proclamation added, 'that Monday, Oct. 19, 1931, be fittingly observed in universities, schools, and other suitable places, to the end that patriotic lessons may be drawn from the spirit of courage and self-sacrifice which animated our forefathers."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Saturday partly cloudy, probably with showers; moderate south winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday, with local showers Saturday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight or Saturday; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly warmer tonight, followed by showers in western portion late tonight or Saturday or in east portion Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers Saturday, and slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds, becoming southerly, and partly overcast weather tonight and Saturday, probably with local showers Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sept.4	Max. Sept.3		8 a.m. Sept.4	Max. Sept.3
Atlantic City	66	82	Nantucket	62	76
Bismarck	56	80	New Orleans	80	92
Boston	61	75	New York	68	74
Buffalo	64	70	Norfolk, Va.	62	84
Calgary	50	..	North Platte	54	90
Charleston	78	90	Philadelphia	68	76
Chicago	62	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	90
Cincinnati	64	80	Pittsburgh	60	76
Denver	60	84	Portland, Me.	58	84
Eastport, Me.	58	62	Raleigh	68	82
Hatteras	76	84	St. Louis	64	82
Helena, Mont.	66	90	St. Paul	62	86
Huron, S. D.	52	86	Salt Lake City	60	82
Jacksonville	78	92	San Francisco	60	72
Kansas City	68	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	78
Key West	84	88	Seattle	52	72
Los Angeles	66	74	Tampa	68	76
Memphis	72	82	Washington	70	84
Miami, Fla.	84	82	Wichita, Kan.	62	86
Montreal	60	78	Williston	52	80

High Tides at Boston

Friday 4:58 p. m. Saturday 5:27 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 7.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:05 p. m.

New England Garages, Inc.
16-18 Stoneholm St., Boston
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INDIAN PRINCES SPLIT ON ISSUE OF FEDERATION

Group in Small States Joins in Opposition Under Patiala

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 4—Announcement made here today that the Maharaja of Patiala will not attend the Round Table Conference because of affairs of state in his own domain means that one of the chief opponents of the federation scheme is eliminated from the discussion at London.

The Maharaja, who rules over the premier State of the Punjab, came into prominence recently when he reversed the position taken at the round table when he virtually endorsed federation.

From his hill capital of Chail—which is across the valley from Simla—the Maharaja issued a manifesto against federation, contending it would not work to the advantage of the native states, and was, indeed, not a workable proposal at all.

His attitude came as a great surprise to those fellow princes who accompanied him to the last Round Table, but since making his position clear in India, the Maharaja has received considerable support, chiefly from princes of smaller states.

From the standpoint of the princes to whose initiative the idea of federation is chiefly traceable, the Maharaja of Patiala's policy has completely altered the outlook at the Round Table, although in a statement here today the Maharaja of Bickaner, one of Indian's leading princes, indicates the question of federation stands unaffected, although there are yet many practical difficulties to be faced.

Borah and Pittman Ask Silver Parley

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 4 (AP)—Senators William E. Borah of Idaho and Key Pittman of Nevada announced today after an informal conference they would continue to press for an international conference on the silver problem.

They conferred several hours on the matter after Senator Pittman's arrival here from Spokane yesterday. The Nevada Senator reported the results of a tour he took through Japan and China as chairman of a sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, of which Senator Borah is head.

Although no formal statement was issued, both made it known they were in accord on the necessity for an early international conference.

Senator Borah took the position that silver could be "restored to its rightful place" only through international agreement into which the leading commercial nations must enter.

Senator Pittman said the Idaho Senator was in accord with the Pittman resolution adopted by the Senate requesting the President to call an international silver conference.

The resolution, he explained, proposed an agreement to stop dumping silver on the markets of the world, as well as an agreement to stabilize its purchasing power on world markets.

END OF SHIP RATE COMPETITION SOUGHT

Efforts are in progress to bring about a reconciliation among the steamship lines engaged in trade between the United States and far eastern countries with a view to ending the rate war which has been in progress several months, according to the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Keen competition for the reduced volume of trade has forced rates down to the lowest levels of recent years.

Ocean rates on automobiles have gone down from $12 to $4 a ton. Steel, which formerly was quoted at $8, is now carried across the ocean for $3.50. Cotton goods have dropped from $20 to $4. General cargo was also quoted at $20 and is now being carried at $4. Rates on other competitive commodities have declined in proportion.

VERMONT DIOCESE TO RALLY

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 4 (AP)—The third annual rally of the Vermont Episcopal Diocese will be held Sept. 7 at the Vermont Episcopal Institute, Rock Point.

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is summed by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Mexico Modifies Expulsion Order Against Chinese

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 4 (AP)—Mr. Sam Young, Chinese Minister, said yesterday the Mexican Government had assured him Chinese in Sonora and Sinaloa would have full protection of the law.

The Government did not promise to cancel the orders expelling Chinese, Mr. Young explained, but he was inclined to believe the orders would not be insisted on.

Between 5000 and 6000 Chinese have been affected by expulsion movements in Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit, the Minister estimated, and thousands of refugees are congregated at Mazatlan and Nogales, awaiting an opportunity to return to China.

More than 1000, he said, have been forced to abandon businesses and farms and are penniless. Refugees reported they were ordered to close out their businesses and get out with only a few days' notice.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 4 (AP)—The exodus of Chinese from northern Mexico was halted temporarily yesterday by an order from Mexico City extending indefinitely the expulsion time limit originally set as Sept. 5.

Hundreds of Chinese were waiting at the Mexican border to complete arrangements with United States immigration officials for their passage through this country under bond to their native land. Jails in Nogales, Bisbee, Douglas and Tucson, Ariz., were crowded with Chinese, unable to give bond, who were arrested by American officials as they crossed the border.

Word of the order extending the expulsion time limit was received through Gov. Rodolfo Elias Calles of Sonora and served to quiet the throngs of Chinese seeking a way to comply with the recently issued expulsion edict which applies to Sonora, Sinaloa and Chihuahua.

VERMONT AUDIENCE TO HEAR MRS. FISHER

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 4—Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist, is to be one of the speakers at the twenty-first anniversary celebration of the Green Mountain Club to be held at the Long Trail Lodge, in Sherburne Pass, Sept. 12, the club officials announced yesterday.

Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont, Prof. William S. Monroe, builder of part of the Long Trail, and Mr. Charles P. Cooper, president of the club from 1917 to 1926, are also to speak at the afternoon celebration. Features of the evening program will be the showing of motion pictures of trail life on the Long Trail, and the flashing of messages by signal flares from the lodge to Massachusetts and Canada.

TAX RATE DECREASED

PALMER, Mass., Sept. 3 (AP)—The tax rate of $26.70, announced yesterday is a reduction of 50 cents and came as a surprise inasmuch as an increase had been expected. There has been a slight increase in real estate valuations and a small decrease in personal property.

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ANY of our customers going outside their city or town limits, such as Belmont, Somerville, Arlington, Watertown or Cambridge to make a call and expect to return to the same starting point in our Taxicab, they will not be charged for the first hour of waiting time.

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CHINA DEFERS BAN ON NIGHT WORK OF WOMEN

Full Enactment of Factory Law Held Harmful to Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Because literal enforcement of the new factory law would handicap China's infant industry, certain provisions of the law will not go into effect for two years, it has been decided by the Ministry of Industry at Nanking. The decision is based on conclusions in a report on factory conditions by Dr. Chen Ta, professor of economics in Tsing Hua University here.

The provisions to be postponed include that forbidding employment of women after 10 p. m., and that requiring all factories to give workers one day of rest in seven, with full pay. The social affairs bureau also has recommended a delayed enforcement of the eight-hour day provision.

This marks the second postponement in the application of the law. It was passed in 1929, and was to go into effect Jan. 1, 1931, but its application was postponed six months to permit more careful investigations. Dr. Chen, who served a year in the United States census bureau and two years in the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, from 1920 to 1923, personally studied conditions in 228 Shanghai factories. Upon that study he based his report.

The factory law, as originally passed, is more advanced than in any other Oriental country and in most European countries. Application of the law at present, Dr. Chen reported, probably would destroy many factories and throw thousands of men, women, and children out of work. He recommended that it be greatly modified for immediate application, and that the more advanced provisions be enforced later as the Chinese worker becomes more efficient. This recommendation has been accepted, in part, by the Ministry of Industry.

The factory law provides for a straight eight-hour day for men, women and children, a minimum age for child workers of 14 years, one day of rest in seven for all workers, and two weeks' holiday each year with pay, and prohibition of night work for women and children.

Dr. Chen found men, women and children working on 12-hour shifts, night and day, with no limit on overtime. He proposed a 10-hour day for all workers, with a minimum age for child workers set at 12 years, with two rest days each month without pay to be compulsory. This, he believed would be all industry could stand at present without disrupting it.

The Ministry of Industry, in an independent investigation, found that Shanghai factories alone employ 160,000 women, and most of them work at night. It was estimated that at least 80,000 of these would be thrown out of work if the law were literally enforced. The Government determined, however, to enforce provisions of the act setting the minimum age of workers at 14 years, compelling factories to provide education until workers are 16, and compelling provisions for the safety and welfare of the workers.

Dr. Chen approves the factory law as a model, and urges that it be permitted to stand in its present form. He suggests, however, that modifications be made through departmental orders during the transition period.

New Fodder Types Found in Antipodes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—New grasses valuable for fodder and other purposes may be developed in Australia. This was brought out by Mr. James F. Bailey, director of the Adelaide Botanical gardens inKew, London, who recently has returned to England after a year in the Australian Commonwealth on exchange with Mr. William D. Francis, assistant government botanist in Brisbane.

Mr. Hubbard took back to London grasses gathered in the Commonwealth, according to Mr. Bailey. These will be classified, some entirely new types will be named, and the entire collection will prove highly valuable to students concerned with botanical research.

Most of the specimens were obtained in Queensland, the richest state in Australia for grasses. Some unusual specimens were obtained in Nullarbor county, a region of treeless plains where the train runs without deviation for 300 miles.

Kansas Cattle Held Wealth Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 4—"Wheat of superior milling quality has made Kansas famous, but it is the livestock of the State that is the real basis of its prosperity," is the enthusiastic observation of Mr. J. C. Mohler, Topeka, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, with reference to the beef cattle festival train which, Aug 24 to Sept. 5 inclusive, is carrying its corps of speakers and its five demonstration cars to 34 of the leading beef producing counties in Kansas.

Since the days when herds of buffalo used to delay and stop trains in Kansas, the State has been known as a cattle country, and it now has more of these farm animals than 42 of the other states, in addition to the transient animals which come in hundreds of thousands from the ranges of the Southwest to be fattened on the choice bluestem grasses which grow in the Flint Hills pasture lands of Kansas.

Men of Borneo To Enter School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUCHING, Sarawak, Borneo—Aboriginals of Borneo, descendants of the legendary headhunters, are to go to school for the first time under the régime of the "English Rajah," Sir Charles Vyner Brooke. The present Rajah of Sarawak is the son of the late Sir James Brooke, the first rajah. Both father and son exerted efforts to bring civilization to the country, and to raise the standards of existence.

Until last year education on the island was restricted to Malays and Chinese, with the Dyaks, or natives, still far behind, culturally.

The establishment of a Chinese Secretariat in 1929, and the increased number of Chinese inspectors enabled the Government to inspect all Chinese schools during the year and exercise a closer control over them with results said to be beneficial. Two voluntary committees of Chinese women have recently been formed to watch over the interests of women and children of their own nationality and prevent the introduction of the Mui Tsai, or child slavery system which has presented a problem in Hong Kong.

Norwegians Reject Proposed Wage Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw.—Rejecting a proposal of lower wage rates put forth by the Government's mediator, representatives of the Labor unions of Norway have decided to continue the widespread labor dispute which began April 1.

The rejected proposal was a comparatively favorable one to the laborers, as it implied a medium reduction of wages of about 7 per cent with some improved holiday regulations. As the decrease in living expenses is about 13 per cent since 1928, the real wages would then be a 6 per cent improvement since 1928. The employers have long urged the need of reducing the cost of production in order to be able to compete with other countries having lower wages.

The beginning of the dispute in April was a lock-out declared by the employers, when the laborers found they could not accept their then heavier reduction proposal. The laborers have drawn other branches of work into the conflict in declaring strikes in sympathy, until the dispute concerns in all some 80,000 or 90,000 men.

The economic world crisis is being felt and unemployment has increased. The number of lost working days this year is roughly estimated at 7,000,000, which is 2,000,000 more than the previous worst year, 1924. The executive committee of the labor organizations had repeatedly and strongly recommended acceptance of the proposal, but a ballot of members brought rejection. The Government's mediator intends at present to take no further steps.

Steam May Come but Rumania Still Finds Oxen Useful

THRESHING SCENE IN RUMANIA
The Grain Is Cut and Tied by Hand and Threshed in a Common Field.

Ewing Galloway

Landed Bourgeoisie Is Foreseen As Backbone of Rumania in Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—A landed bourgeoisie that will prove to be the backbone of Rumania, as it is in many other agricultural countries, is due to develop in Rumania in a few years, in the opinion of M. Ion Mihallache, former Minister of Agriculture.

Many peasants have piled up debts at the banks in order to modernise their small farms. The farms have produced more than buyers can consume, and the peasant is unable to remove his debts. The banks, therefore, have found that it is best to postpone payments, extend credits, and wait for better days. And better days are coming for the peasant, according to M. Mihallache, who believes that the agricultural classes are due to provide a surprise for the former landowners.

The Rumanian peasant is one of the gayest and best natured of all those who till the soil in eastern Europe and the Balkans. Nature has been bountiful to him and, although wheat prices are at their lowest, the sunburned peasant, with his entire family, seems to be picnicking as he works in the fields.

Most of the grain in Rumania is cut and tied by hand. Since the great estates were cut up and distributed among the peasants the threshing arrangement has changed. The peasants haul their grain and stack it on a common field, where the threshing machine is set up. They then move the grain from the stacks for the short distance to the thresher. Instead of merely cutting the binding twine before feeding the grain into the machine, the bundle has to be untied. This operation requires an extra woman or girl, usually, but there is no shortage of help.

There are too many peasants and they are working for 50 lei a day (about 30 cents). There seems to be little or no economy in the employment of either men or women, while children appear to outnumber the rest. The peasant in the field pitches the heavy bundles of grain up to his wife, who arranges them in order on the wagon frame, made of poles, while the sluggish, long-horned white oxen tug at the remaining stubble. The oxen haul the wagon load to the thresher, where the bundles are pitched down again, untied, and fed into the machine. This requires two or three workers on each side of the machine. They are mostly women.

About the threshing machines, which always are near the roadside, other peasants sell melons of almost any size, for a few pennies. There are flute players or a gypsy nomad music maker, whose harmonies help to make the whole process of harvesting a bit more like a holiday. Within a radius of 100 feet about the thresher the activity is prodigious and from a short distance it resembles a corral filled with longhorns and a few cowboys perched on the fence.

Legion Votes Down Repeal Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 4—A proposal to go on record as favoring repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act was decisively defeated at the convention of the Illinois Department of the American Legion here this week. A nation-wide referendum was recommended in a resolution, which was the department's first expression on prohibition.

The department indorsed a suggested $5,000,000,000 public works expenditure by the Federal Government as a means of reviving business. It asked Congress and the President to cancel all payment of interest on loans made on adjusted service certificates and to declare all such loans but an advance payment of the certificates and providing immediate payment of the balance due on the certificates.

All resolutions will be pushed for action at the National Legion convention at Detroit, Sept. 21 to 24, by Illinois delegates.

Action on Cotton Expected in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 4 (AP)—Hopes of Texas cotton men that Gov. Ross S. Sterling will call a special session of the Legislature soon were rising today with receipt of pledges from 18 senators that they would support a cotton control bill.

Assurances from additional senators were received by Mr. J. E. McDonald, Commissioner of Agriculture, after a conference last night with Governor Sterling in which the Executive said he would act when 17 senators had indorsed a plan to reduce acreage.

The Governor specified the promises should be sent to his office recorded in "black and white." Fifteen such promises were in at that time.

Three senators and Lieut.-Gov. Edgar Witt later joined the advocates of acreage reduction legislation. In a wire to Governor Sterling the Lieutenant-Governor said he believed 90 per cent of the farmers favored legislative action.

A study of data in Governor Sterling's office revealed the majority of the legislators favored the McDonald 50 per cent reduction plan over the "No 1932 cotton" program of Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana.

EXCAVATIONS YIELD 2000-YEAR-OLD COINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Coins of 20 centuries past were found during excavations for the foundations of the Palestine Archæological Museum, now under construction on a site about 40 meters north of the city wall as the $2,000,000 gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

The site, known as Karm al-Shaikh, contains a series of tombs. The clearing of these tombs has yielded a large number of coins of widely separated periods, in addition to an assortment of jewelry, cases and lamps. Although of little individual value, taken collectively the coins give some idea of the extent to which the site was used at different times.

Veterans Demand Cash Settlements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4—Sentiment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars appeared today to be overwhelmingly in favor of immediate cash settlement of the adjusted service compensation certificates following a session at which they overrode the recommendations of their committee on national legislation and offered a motion from the floor for complete payment at once.

Mr. Paul C. Wolman, national commander, named a committee yesterday to draft a resolution embracing this demand and a refunding of all interest charges on loans to veterans, and to present it to the convention probably today.

There are no less than 14 resolutions on the schedule, all of which deal with pensions to widows and orphans of World War veterans. Pensions are now being paid the widows of veterans of all other wars, it is declared, so World War soldiers feel it a matter of justice that the same pensions be paid their survivors.

Politics Interest Australian Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The increasing, active interest in politics by the women in South Australia—who were the first in the world to get the vote—has stimulated enthusiasm among girls. A junior branch has just been formed of the Women's Non-Party Association, which keeps in constant touch with what Parliament is doing and holds regular meetings where public questions are discussed. Resolutions are send to the Legislature, and other organizations expressing the views of the association.

The work that the women are doing in relation to public matters so impressed a group of Girl Guides and Rangers that they approached the Women's Non-Party Association and asked for a course of training in the duties of citizenship, and the new branch is the result.

South Wales Holds Classes for Jobless

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Realizing activity is the first step toward employment, a settlement at Maes-yr-haf, in South Wales, is helping solve the unemployment problem by providing intellectual and vocational activity for the idle mining population of the district.

Special classes have been arranged in coöperation with the University of Wales, and with the Workers' Educational Association, and instruction is given in biology, economics, country dancing, psychology and teaching methods. All classes have been very satisfactorily attended by unemployed men and girls.

Forbidden City Has Real Estate Boom, Royal Chambers Become Suites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—As an inducement to American and European tourists to prolong visits to this capital, the Peiping muncipality has converted former imperial chambers in the Forbidden City into apartments, which are being rented at a nominal sum to foreign and Chinese visitors alike.

The new mayor, Mr. Chou Tawen, conceived the idea, and says that dozens of former palaces in Chung Hai and Nan Hai (Central Seas and South Seas parks) will be converted if the demand is sufficient. They are already fitted with electric light, and modern plumbing will be installed if the experiment proves successful.

Tenants in these apartments may write "Forbidden City" as their address, as these parks were part of the imperial establishment forbidden to all except those connected with the Manchu Court. Recently they have been opened for a nominal entrance fee as parks. The artificial lakes and rock gardens of emperors have been restored during the past year, and the grounds are admirably kept up.

The municipality rented apartments in the Summer Palace, an hours ride from Peiping, about a year ago, and several foreign artists spent months in that beautiful spot. These apartments are still available, but the new quarters in the Forbidden City are in the center of Peiping, conveniently located for sight-seeing and shopping.

HUNGARY ACTS TO LOP $38,000,000 FROM BUDGET

Exceeding Income Lead State to Verge of Financial Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Faced with a financial crisis resulting from state expenditures far in excess of income, the Hungarian Government is taking steps to lop 210,000,000 pengoe ($38,000,000) from its budget for the year. Curtailed appropriations are to account for slightly less than half this amount, and increased taxation for the rest.

Nothing has been said, however, concerning reductions in Hungary's secret military forces or its munitions, or the activities of its youth training movement, the "Levente," all of which of course is "secret" only to the general foreign public, not to those conversant with central European conditions.

It is significant that in the whole of pre-war Hungary, which included Slovakia and Transylvania, the police budget was just over 9,500,000 pengoe, while today for a much smaller Hungary it is nearly 42,000,000 pengoe.

The fact that France is participating for the first time in the international loan to Hungary makes central Europe wonder what political conditions that country is attaching to its support. One thing is evident. There has been a marked change in the attitude of the Hungarian press toward Austro-German "Anschluss" and customs union question. Whereas formerly the press here was very uncertain, it is now openly anti-"Anschluss," and describes Hungary as the representative of French interests in southeastern Europe against pan-Germanism.

The Hungarian "Legitimists" also believe France favors the return of the Hapsburgs to Hungary. What, however, is generally expected to be the effect of France's action on Hungarian internal affairs is a reduction of Hungary's expenditure on secret armaments.

As evidence that it really means business the committee of 33 parliamentarians appointed to advise the Government during the financial crisis has delegated to a committee of five plenipotentiary powers to balance the budget by thoroughly examining the expenditures of all state departments and enforcing the necessary reductions. Dr. John Teleszky, former Minister of Finance, is chairman of this committee.

Australian Orchestra Run by State Only One of Kind in British Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The State Conservatorium of Music in New South Wales, which recently has marked its fifteenth year of existence, claims to be the only conservatory of music in the British Empire to be entirely administered by the Government. It is under the direct control of the Minister for Education in the State Cabinet.

During May, 1912, in response to a public demand for musical instruction, Mr. Campbell Carmichael, then Minister for Education, appointed a committee of advice to draw a plan for a conservatory of music. Following the committee's report a building attached to the State Government House was converted and a first concert given May 6, 1915.

In August, 1921, M. Verbrugghen, the first director, resigned, and in 1923 he was succeeded by Dr. W. Arundel Orchard. Under his guidance was formed the Conservatorium Orchestra which has given seven subscription concerts each season since 1924, as well as a number of popular matinées for school children and other music lovers. Guest artists who have appeared include Mr. Jascha Heifetz, Mr. Fritz Kreisler and Dame Nellie Melba.

The New South Wales Government Music Library is housed in the Conservatorium. This music collection is provided by the State for the benefit of registered choral and orchestral societies, which may borrow music.

The main Conservatorium library of music contains a valuable collection of chamber music, vocal, instrumental and orchestral music. Gifts and bequests have permitted the occasional enlargement of the collection. A gift by Mr. Jascha Heifitz of the proceeds of a concert, amounting to about £400, permitted the addition of much needed orchestral music.

Girls Are Drakes and Raleighs Of Today, Friend Ship Skipper Says

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Girls want adventure as much as boys these days, says Mrs. Ruth Knowles, skipper of the Friend Ship. The Friend Ship is a three-masted clipper anchored in the Thames close off Charing Cross Pier, and Mrs. Knowles is an authority on the interests of boys and girls, since she has heart-to-heart talks with thousands of them every year.

Boys used to be the world adventurers, but the Raleighs and Drakes of modern times, says Mrs. Knowles, are the little girls who, inheriting the desire for freedom so strongly developed in their mothers, are carrying it on in ways which will lead them to adventures as yet undreamed of.

To the small girl of today, the Friend Ship possesses the most exciting of possibilities, and though the old clipper may never again sail on seas heavier than the Thames tides, her tall masts and bare rigging have a romance about them which raises irresistible imaginings. And then, are not plans being made in the depths of her cabins which may carry young adventurers to the ends of the earth?

Mrs. Knowles is the captain of the World Explorers, and to be a World Explorer means that, if one has a desire sufficiently strong, he may become so proficent in history, or geography, or languages at school that he may win a scholarship and, without having to pay a single cent, travel over other lands and learn of the lives of other peoples.

Already the kindness of foreign governments and municipalities has made it possible for British World Explorers to stay, without charge, in the famous old castles of the Rhine and the Moselle, and before long—possibly next year—some of the stately English mansions will be opening their doors in the same way to little visitors from many of the countries of Europe.

"But it is the girls who are keenest to be moving!" says Mrs. Knowles. "Boys are interested, of course, but their interest is not quite of the same kind—they are not inheritors of the same tradition. In the future, it is the woman who will be the explorer!"

Discoveries Call Antiquity to View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMA, Syria — Articles dating back to 3000-1500 B. C., representing the Arabian period and the civilization of Byzantine and Hittite times, have been unearthed in the Hama hills by an expedition sent out this year under the provisions of the Carlsberg Fund and led by Dr. Harald Ingholt.

Among the pre-Arabian finds is an Archaic-Sumeric seal cylinder from about 3000 B. C. Two Hittite bronzes, a male and a female figure, are from the ninth or eighth century B. C., as are three torsos in terra cotta representing the goddess Astarte. There are several figures of animals from the Persian era, also in terra cotta, and a fragment of a marble relief of an ox.

TONNAGE IN LONDON PORT

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—More than 1100 vessels, totaling 995,138 net register tons, used the Port of London during the week ending Aug. 15. Of these 542 were to and from colonial and foreign ports and 564 were engaged in coastwise traffic.

Silencer of Traffic For Homes Tested

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Mr. Hiram P. Maxim, whose silencers have been used for many years to reduce noises made by armaments, engines and compressors, has turned his attention to the residential field.

After passing a disturbed night in a noisy hotel room 12 years ago, Mr. Maxim decided there were extensive possibilities for silencers apart from their uses in military, sporting and engineering connections.

A device for preventing street noises from entering rooms through the windows was demonstrated yesterday, showing the results of his work. Mr. Maxim said the apparatus, which runs by electricity, was now ready for commercial distribution.

Besides the silencer device, it includes a power system for ventilation and a filter to clean the air. It will sell for $85 with a maintenance cost of about the same as for a 40-watt lamp, Mr. Maxim said.

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These Important August Sales End Saturday Night Sept. 5
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Continuity of British Policies Forecast

* * *

French Opinion Leans to Rule by Conservatives

* * *

Return of Entente Cordiale Intimated

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(Continued from Page 1)

conferences which followed the Versailles Treaty the British defended their interests against the French, and a common front became apparent fiction. Finally, there developed difference of opinion on the proper treatment of Germany, and long before France sought reconciliation with Germany the British endeavored to aid their former adversaries.

There were extremely painful moments for Franco-British misunderstanding, and it was not until the first MacDonald Government came into power and M. Edouard Herriot in France became leader of the Left cartel that truly friendly relations were resumed. They were fostered by Conservatives when Sir Austen Chamberlain was Foreign Secretary.

While working to bring back Germany into the comity of nations, the British Minister did not disguise his greater love for France. Indeed, he was bitterly criticized at home for his French sympathies. To him, however, must go full credit for conclusion of the Locarno Pact which entirely changed the European outlook.

Coöperation With Conservatives

Thus while laying the bases of Franco-German peace Sir Austen, despite the strained Franco-British relations when Mr. Andrew Bonar Law and Lord Curzon were in office, gave France the impression that it was easier to coöperate with the Conservative than with any other British party.

This impression was strengthened with the advent of the second Labor Government. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald considered the time had come to make clear that the entente cordiale was at an end. British policy was to refuse special alliances and to place France, Germany and other countries on an equal footing. The entente cordiale had in fact become an empty expression, especially since conclusion of the Locarno Pact, but it was none the less shocking to France to hear it denounced. Mr. Arthur Henderson as Foreign Secretary showed considerable tact toward the French and won personal esteem for his collaboration with M. Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, at Geneva. Yet outside League of Nations circles in France the Labor Government was looked upon with far less favor than the Conservative.

Although Mr. MacDonald leads the new British Government, and a Liberal, the Marquis of Reading, is in the Foreign Office, that Government is believed to be transitional. Labor is out and the Conservatives will soon be in, it is held. Whether this view is justified by subsequent events or not, it is certain that in France there is keen desire to take advantage of the new opportunity to resume closer relations with Great Britain in the interest of French policy, which itself has undergone some change of manner.

The alacrity with which France, in conjunction with the United States, consented to advance large credits to England, was represented as a tangible proof of Franco-British friendship. There was certain French pride in being able to assist England. There was also a more or less unconscious appreciation of possible political consequences.

M. Pierre Bernus, authoritative political writer, has put the case well. He says: "When it is a question of England, in which we have full confidence, we cannot think of subordinating our help to any conditions, notably of a political kind. We permit ourselves simply to formulate the hope that in future the British will know where are their real friends, and that, as in the past, they will again perceive that an Entente Cordiale—to use an expression which, unhappily, fell into disuse—is not only the principal guarantee of stability for the two countries, but is also a solid basis on which to establish the peace and prosperity of Europe. The day on which our neighbors recognize that the force of France, placed at the service of the defense of international engagements and opposed to destructive enterprises, is employed in a common cause, there will be a great and happy change, producing both political and economic effects."

Return of Entente Cordiale

So once more, as is inevitable, there is suggestion of a return to the Entente Cordiale as the foundation of European policy. Precisely what this might imply in present conditions of reawakened caution and suspicion it would be difficult to define in advance. This indication will, however, suffice for the moment.

There are many subjects on which French policy, which is always afraid of finding itself isolated, deeply desires British support, or at least neutrality. Perhaps disarmament can be reckoned among them.

As M. Bernus says, there cannot be any conditions attached to French help for England, but nevertheless England is now under obligation to France and has perhaps not quite the same liberty of action and cannot quite exercise the same leadership in Europe.

It is unnecessary to insist on these facts, but it will be seen that certain imponderables ,arising out of recent events, may in coming months have considerable influence on discussions of international problems.

TOP 'MOUNTIE' PACKS HIS GRIP TO SEE WORLD

(Continued from Page 1)

hulk of a man, with snapping ice-colored eyes glittering at you from under a broadbrimmed dust-colored hat, and wearing a scarlet jacket, and broad gold stripes down his breeches, and with medals and spurs jingling, and a huge pistol sticking out of a holster, and sometimes golden aiguillettes festooned over an iron-strong chest.

Not Much of a Man for Talk

On the contrary, Commissioner Starnes is a short, thick-set man; the bulk is there, all right, and I suspected that, in times past, the force of that bulk has made itself felt, in case of necessity. But the eyes are dark and reticent, the clothes unobtrusive dark blue chevriot, and the voice, so quiet that sometimes his words were almost impossible to catch. Nor did he want to talk about his experiences in the force at all. Indeed he would not. Yes, he was retiring; he had worked hard for a long time, and he wanted a little peace and quietness; and, besides, people did too much talking in this world and he didn't mean to contribute to that depressing fact. He didn't quite remember how he had got into the force, that is, what had prompted him. He had taken commercial training and was expected to go into business; but then somehow he had joined up with the militia, and then the rebellion came along and somehow or other, in all the excitement among Indians and whites and soldiery and police he "got mixed up with the police."

When the rebellion was past, business and commerce seemed to be at a rather low ebb, and he joined up with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, having been impressed with its vigor and proud estate at close hand, and so he got an inspectorship in '86, and that was about all there was to it, except that he had served all over the Dominion since, and now was glad he could settle down to the business of going where he wanted to, when he wanted to.

It would not be surprising if Commissioner Starnes has already forgotten half the excitements he has participated in, as a member of the force. After all, a good deal of the romancing hullabaloo you hear about the force is made outside its ranks. The men in the force do the things allotted to them, never thinking much about them. And it must remain to people like Mr. T. Morris Longstreath, and "Scotty" Allen who can set down what they know of the service, to piece out the record.

Those Who Know the Force

Commissioner Starnes thought Mr. Longstreath was one of the few outsiders who had ever attempted writing about the force and produced something that the men in the force could respect.

"Scotty" Allen has reason to know a good deal about the force because in '97, as he says in his "Gold, Men and Dogs," he heard gold had been discovered in the Klondike and he took steam collier for Skagway; and when he got there the Canadian Government had already got a detachment of the Northwest Mounted Police—Queen Victoria was later to add the "Royal"—there to patrol the trail from the Summit of the pass northward to Lake Bennett.

Seven hundred miles away from Skagway, a little north of west, lay the mushroom city of Dawson, at the mouth of the small river whose name, Klondike, came into dazzlingly romantic importance through the agitations of thousands of men suddenly frenzied through hearing that the earth had given signs that it contained masses of solid gold that the public could have for the digging.

Commissioner Starnes's path, probably without knowing it, here joined in the general mêlée which involved that of "Scotty" Allen. Though the Dawson City interlude was only one of many exciting interludes in Mr. Starnes's subsequently exciting experience as a member of the Mounted Police, it is perhaps the interlude which fixed him most firmly in the ranks of the Force and gave him the reputation by which he was to go on until he became commissioner.

Prospectors a Cheerful Lot

We have it from Mr. Longstreath in his "Silent Force" which the Mounties themselves like so much, that gold prospectors of themselves are "the most sanguine, cheerful brood on earth who, having nothing to contend with except the flies, and the unparalleled cold and the continuous possibilty of famine, consider themselvese very happy. . . ."

Inspector Charles Constantine had been brought from his command of the Manitoba Provincial Police to visit the rapidly growing colony and report on its resources and needs. He was a good choice for the job. He had a brusque manner but he was "scrupulously honest, exact and exacting, tenacious, had a sympathy which amounted to gentleness and a practical humor that was almost wit and he was enormously hard working.

By Jan. 14, with some Klondike gold prospects running up to $150 a pan, no caribou meat to be found and miners continuing to flock in—chiefly Americans who had not been accustomed to submitting to control and having no wish to begin now—it was important that Dominion Placer laws be more complete. A gold commission was sent in, the force of police increased, a small police steamer sailed, a Government assay office was started and a route was plotted out from the south to the headwaters of the Yukon.

Officer Starnes was assigned to Dawson City. People who were there say he was the law at Dawson City for quite a period. They were wild times.

Strike Reports Came Often

Dawson, as "Scotty" Allen says, was built on a triangular delta, fronting on the Yukon on the south, the Klondike on the east, and backed by high, black hills running in a semicircle from the Klondike to the cliffs that lowered over the Yukon at the foot of the town.

It was a canvas town. The police had thrown up log barracks protected by a log stockade. All the business section was on the main street running parallel with the Yukon River. Every five minutes some one would come roaring into the main street yelling about a new strike in some creek and the whole assemblage would go tearing off, yelling and stumbling over each other.

A majority of the stampedes came to nothing, yet the prospectors never lost heart or the will to set off at a run the minute the cry went up "Strike" and hands pointed the direction. The waters were full of boats and one of the chief jobs of the Mounted Police was to see that the prospectors made the right kind of boats because when they got past the passes they got straightway into the rapids sections and they were in such a terrific rush that carelessly built boats wouldn't stand the rapids and then there was trouble.

Gold was being portaged out of the country as fast as possible, too, and it took persuasion of the highest order sometimes to accomplish this smoothly, especially when it was freely understood that millions of dollars was being transmitted by men who were paid $1 a day for their labors.

That day in his office the commissioner laughed at the phrase "The Mounties Always Get Their Man." It was a laugh with a sniff of derision in it because the motto of the force is "Maintain the Law" which is a good deal more dignified in sound and import than the boastful and sort of rococco "The Mounties Always Get Their Man."

"The fact is," the Commissioner said, "the Mounties get their man if they can, but they are not as unearthly nimble at nipping their men as the fictionists would have you suppose!"

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

IN ASSESSING the speed-record claims for the American and Canadian railways, as compared with European trains, the trade journals on both sides of the Atlantic have noted the running time of the Royal York of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the last leg of its Toronto-Montreal run, where, for 124 miles, between Smith's Falls, Ont., and Montreal West, it averages 68.9 miles per hour. The schedule time is 108 minutes, while the Canadian, a west-bound train, now makes the same run in 110 minutes.

Credit has generally been given heretofore to the Great Western Railway of England for having the fastest train—making 77¼ miles between Swindon and Paddington Station, London, in 70 minutes, averaging 66.3 miles per hour. British journals imply that the Canadian Pacific's challenge has not gone unnoticed, and it is inferred that British railways will take steps to regain their lost laurels.

In the United States, the fastest runs are between Philadelphia (Camden) and Atlantic City, the Reading and the Pennsylvania making 57 minute times for this short trip of 55.5 miles on the former and 59.7 miles on the latter. For longer runs, the New York Central Lines have the fastest schedules, with the Wolverine, on the Michigan Central, running the 249 miles from Windsor to Buffalo in 253 minutes, just short of a 60-mile an hour average.

Transcontinental Schedules

Although the all-rail transcontinental schedules permit a trip of slightly more than three days from cities on the Atlantic seaboard to California, the president of a leading eastern railway was quoted last week as stating that the railroads are faced by intensive competition by air "since a man can cross the continent in 1½ days by plane, as compared to 4½ days on the fastest trains." It is not surprising that travelers are not familiar with prevailing rail schedules when such statements emanate from rail executives. As a matter of fact, no direct route, even on the slowest trains, could take as long as 4½ days across the United States.

Retaining Employees

In an effort to hold as many employees as possible in service, the Canadian National Railways has reassigned a large number of supervisory officers at various points on and off the line. A considerable number of men have retired from the service, thus opening the way to promotions and changes with the result that fewer men have been temporarily released from service than would otherwise be the case.

Changes in Schedules

So numerous are the changes in service that only brief mention may be made of some of the more interesting developments. On the Chesapeake & Ohio, more than an hour has been taken out of the schedules of the Washington-Louisville trains each way. The Sportsman, from Old Point Comfort and Richmond to Cleveland and Detroit, is returning a good profit to the railroad, according to Mr. L. C. Probert, vice-president.

On the Baltimore & Ohio, to turn to freight service for a moment, a third morning arrival at Chicago and St. Louis on freight from Boston is scheduled.

The Santa Fe is expanding its motorcar detours in New Mexico and Arizona with a series of unusually interesting side trips. These are scheduled to permit one- to three-day trips through the Indian country, under guide, and spending the nights in the attractive Harvey houses at Winslow, Ariz., Santa Fe, Taos, and Lamy, N. M.

In the first week of July, the Pullman Company sold 18,000 single occupancy sections, and the increase in such sales, largely by conductors, continues. Passengers may be interested to know that in purchasing these they are aiding the Pullman conductor financially, as he gets a commission on it.

Railroad travel is not exactly dormant when the Pennsylvania can shatter all records for Atlantic City travel on the Fourth of July, doubling last year's business. A total of 110,000 passengers were carried, with 1600 extra cars and 60 extra trains.

The Missouri Pacific established a new train known as the Southern Scenic, from Memphis to California, with connections from Little Rock. The train connects at Geneseo, Kan., with the Scenic Limited from St Louis and becomes a part of that train beyond that point.

Vice-President Appointed

In an effort to strengthen its position in New England, the Pennsylvania Railroad has appointed Mr. George D. Ogden resident vice-president in that section, with headquarters at Boston. The importance of New England to the trunkline railroads is evidenced in Pennsylvania's substantial stock purchases in New Haven and, with its affiliate, Pennroad Corporation, in Boston & Maine.

The last time an official traffic count was made the number of loaded cars interchanged by New England railroads showed (for 1929) that the New York Centrall exchanged 647,000 cars; the Delaware & Hudson (for movement to and from the Erie, Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna) 317,000; the Pennsylvania 277,000, followed by the Canadian railroads. This analysis was made by the New England governors' railroad committee.

Courtesy to Competitor

In these days of intensive business competition, it is refreshing to find a company which can find the space in its own magazine to give publicity to a competitor. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Magazine graciously reported the installation of an air-conditioning system in the Pennsylvania's latest type diner. Perhaps the B. & O. can afford to be generous, however, its own air-cooled morning and afternoon trains between New York and Washington having proved so eminently successful from a traffic standpoint. Reports reaching the writer indicate that its business in this route, even discounting the increase due to the air-cooled Columbian train, is constantly growing.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Australian Government is aiding its railways through rubber stamps on envelopes reading, "Don't Turn Your Back on Your Railways."

The Boston & Maine Railroad has recently issued a striking timetable, the front cover of which has a black-and-white sketch of a train running at full speed, taking in the two covers of the booklet.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Anna Bohn, Catskill, N. Y.
Mrs. Ella C. Potts, Catskill, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel A. Brockway, Batavia, N. Y.
C. A. Brockway, Batavia, N. Y.
Svend Pontoppidan Bsoby, Montreal, Canada
Mary C. Wallwork, Englewood, N. J.
Fay L. Williams, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. Theodore Harney, Greenwich, Conn.
Lewis L. Harney, Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. Gertrude L. Hatch, Oceanville, Maine
Mrs. Melissa A. Dern, La Crosse, Wis.
Miss Gussie Matthias, Jersey City, N. J.
Miss Martha E. Matthias, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. F. W. Denniston, Englewood, N. J.
Miss B. G. Chambers, Jersey City, N. J.
Sarah Gannon, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. H. J. Gannon, Jacksonville, Fla.
J. Bensen Collins, Akron, Ohio.
Dorothy V. Sutter, New York, N. Y.
Miss Muriel Briel, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Miss Helen C. Koch, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Katherine M. Richard, Rockville, Conn.
Charlotte M. Gary, Athol, Mass.
L. M. Bull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Susan Moore Bull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Lydia Bull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Louise Moore, Kansas City, Mo.
Thomas B. Moore, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. E. D. Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
Mrs. Adella A. Bartlett, Rockville, Conn.
Miss Florence Crosby, Wyckoff, N. J.
Marshall E. Parker, Groveland, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Day Condit, Summit, N. J.
Henry M. Echlin, New York, N. Y.
Luella Carson, Philadelphia, Penna.
Erie R. I. Carson, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Cecile S. Sawyer, Bethlehem, Penna.
Mrs. Emma Z. Weamer, Bethlehem, Penna.
Clinton B. Weamer, Bethlehem, Penna.
Mrs. Ada P. Ballenger, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. Mary Herman, Cleveland, Ohio.
Amelia M. Aitken, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence B. Steward, Riveraide, Ont., Can.
William G. Stewart, Riveraide, Ont., Can.
Mrs. E. W. Kohl Jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
E. William Kohl Jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
Billy Kohl, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Elnora B. Howe, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. W. C. Thackwell, West Englewood, N. J.
Clinton Smart, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Estelle Stanhope, New York, N. Y.
Neil A. Wysong, New York, N. Y.
Augustin A. Stanhope, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucile W. Lindsey, Asheville N. C.
Clara D. Jaynes, Buffalo, N. Y.
Anna M. Frederick, Grove City, Penna.
Miss Anna M. Soper, Catonsville, Md.
Mrs. Minnie E. McIntosh, Windsor, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. W. L. White, Washington, D. C.
W. L. White, Washington, D. C.
Walter H. Moling, Washington, D. C.
Warren H. Davis, Washington, D. C.
Marjorie Downing, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. H. Turner, Yonkers, N. Y.
H. Turner, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Jane L. Vliet, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Florence M. Kelly, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Anna Ritter, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. John H. Kesten, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Jenny W. Forsyth, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
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Ruth H. Duam, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Maude E. Healy, El Paso, Texas.
Mrs. Alida L. Jones, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Jessie Keyes Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. C. S. Vorhis, Syracuse, N. Y.
C/S. Vorhis, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Florence Dean, St. Louis, Mo.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Greater Boston

Hotel Sheraton
Ninety-one Bay State Road
Boston

Modern in every detail The HOTEL SHERATON, because of its unusual location on an exclusive residential street on the banks of the Charles River, yet not more than ten minutes from the business and shopping district, has become a most popular hotel for persons seeking a home or transient accommodations.

Single and double rooms with bath. Suites of two rooms and one bath to five rooms and three baths for the summer months at reasonable rates. Unfurnished non-housekeeping apartments on a yearly basis. European Plan Dining Room.

(A short walk through the Fenway to the Christian Science church.)

GEORGE R. SANFORD, Mgr.
Kenmore 2960

HOTELS OF DISTINCTION

The COPLEY-PLAZA
Recognized as one of the finest hotels in the world, richly furnished and modern in every respect . . . located in historic Copley Square, probably the most accessible and attractive spot in Boston.
ARTHUR L. RACE
Managing Director

The PLAZA
Ideally located on Fifth Avenue at Central Park. The Plaza offers the highest standards of hospitality and cuisine. Near business, transportation, theatres, and shops, yet away from the noise of the city.
FRED STERRY, President
JOHN D. OWEN, Manager

COPLEY-PLAZA

Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person $3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) $4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) $5.00 a day and up
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

The Savoy
453 COLUMBUS AVENUE
BOSTON
Seven minutes' walk from Christian Science church.
All rooms with bath.
Single, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50
Double, $2.50, $3.00
Four—suite of parlor, bedroom, bath, $5, $6 a day
Weekly rate one day off in seven
Meals served in rooms without extra charge.

Fritz Carlton Hotel
BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON
Five minutes walk to Christian Science church
Rooms and suites, $2 to $8 a day
Pres. and Treas., M. E. FRITZ
Res. Mgr., THOS. F. KEANE

BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE CHARLES RIVER AND ESPLANADE
Fensgate Hotel
Rooms, all with Bath
Moderately Priced
Excellent Cuisine
534 Beacon Street
Not far from The Mother Church
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
CHARLES M. ANNIS

THE
Charlesgate Hotel
BOSTON, MASS.
Situated in the most beautiful part of the Back Bay District, at the corner of Beacon, Charlesgate East and Marlboro Streets with an unobstructed view of the Fenway and Charles River Basin.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES—EUROPEAN PLAN
From June 1 to October 1

	Per Day
One room, with bath, for one	$3.00-$4.00
One room, with bath, for two	4.00- 6.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath for two	5.00- 8.00
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath for three	8.00-10.00
Parlor, 3 bedrooms and bath for four	10.00-12.00

One of the most centrally located hotels for visitors to Boston. Five minutes' walk to the Christian Science church.

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Avenue
The Distinctive Boston House
Apartments in this homelike hotel may be engaged now for the winter, or longer at most reasonable rates. Easy walking distance to Christian Science church.
C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

The Beaconsfield
1731 Beacon Street
Brookline (Boston), Mass.
"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"
Large sun-lighted rooms and suites with restful outlook. Service in all particulars of the highest order. Select American Plan Dining Room.
New Fireproof Garage
Gilman M. Lourie, Manager

convenience . . is a reason why hundreds of better class men and women make The Vendome their "Boston home" each year. Just a few minutes to the Christian Science church and other attractions. American or European plan. Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.
Albert Hicks Corp. Karl P. Abbott Proprietor
THE VENDOME
BOSTON

HOTEL MINERVA
(Opp. Christian Science church)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single with bath, $2.50 to $3.50. Double, $4. $5. Special weekly rates.
CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected
H. C. DEMETER

Riverbank Court Hotel
On the Charles River Basin, corner Massachusetts Avenue and Memorial Drive, Cambridge, end of Harvard Bridge at entrance to Northern and Southern Arteries
Always cool and comfortable
Five minutes by trolley passing hotel to Christian Science church.
Abundant parking space.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager
University 2680 Cambridge, Mass.

Men Only.
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Stay With Us and Save Money
Technology Chambers
8 IRVINGTON ST.
Rates $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Near Back Bay Station

Hotel Bellevue
BEACON STREET, BOSTON
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Cafeteria Restaurant
Rooms with bath, $3.50 up

Greater Boston

THE ABBOTSFORD
186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
A residential hotel appealing to those who enjoy quiet living and personal comfort. Conveniently located. Suites from one to four rooms—non-housekeeping. Attractive cafe.
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My compliments, to you, I give,
CHAS. W. KOKERDA
Copley Square Hotel
BOSTON
For Families, Transient and Permanent Guests
Dining Room. Also Cafe and Lunch Service. Club Breakfasts. Special Luncheons and Dinners. Reasonable prices. Rooms $2.50 up.

Massachusetts

SEPTEMBER RATES
Effective Aug. 26
Come on Cape Cod to The new Terrace Gables and Cottages
Golf—Special greens fees to guests: water temperature 68° degrees through September; every room with bath or running water.
FALMOUTH HEIGHTS, MASS.
Tel. Falmouth 1300 WEBSTER L. DRAPER

Hotel Worthy
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
250 rooms, 200 with baths. Rooms from $2.00, with bath, $2.50. Cafeteria and a la Carte dining room.
Summer Hotel, Worthy Inn, Manchester, Vt.
JAMES T. BROWN, Prop.

Plymouth Rock House
PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Situated on one of the most historical spots in America, overlooking Plymouth Rock and Bay. Bath or running water in every room. Open all year round.
J. S. CLARK

Maine

Where to go in September
CLIFF HOUSE
AND COTTAGES
BALD HEAD CLIFF
Ogunquit By The Sea, Maine
MOST beautiful spot in Maine. Homelike, quiet, yet near all sports such as Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Bathing, etc. Open to Oct. 1st.
Much lower rates for September
C. E. WEARE, Prop.

Ye LONGFELLOW INN
Portland, Maine
Overlooking Casco Bay and Portland Harbor
A summer home whose charms appeal to people of culture who return year after year. American plan. Excellent food. Garage. M. H. PEASE.

DeWitt Hotel
Lewiston, Maine
In the heart of Maine Resort Region, offers gracious hospitality to the vacationist and traveler.
Franklin E. Hodgkins, Prop.

Enjoy Maine's Golden Autumn
and make the
Bangor House
YOUR HOME
Old fashioned hospitality and modern comforts.
BANGOR MAINE

"Maine's Most Famous Hostelry"
The Falmouth
PORTLAND, MAINE
Offering Every Service to a Distinguished Clientele
RICHARD I. PETERSON, Manager

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Spend September in the White Mountains at "The House with the View"
GOLF Tennis HOTEL LOOKOFF Orchestra Garage
SUGAR HILL, N. H.
NO FEE TO GUESTS FOR GOLF
Open to October 1 Booklet
MERRILL & SANBORN, Props.

Holderness Inn & Camps
Squam Lake, Holderness, N. H.
Delightfully homelike. Special Sept. & Oct. rates. Steam Heat U.S. Route 3

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Both hotels operated by Eagle & Phenix Hotel Company. Concord, N. H.

ChocoruaInn
Chocorua, New Hampshire
offers you a delightful combination of lake and mountain scenery. Our illustrated booklet will give you some idea of what you may expect here. Won't you write for one?
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Hotel Victoria
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Special Rates for Tourists During Summer Months
CONVENIENT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Atlantic City

HOTEL LUDY
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST CENTRALLY LOCATED FIREPROOF
On CAROLINA AVE. ATLANTIC CITY
"A Beachfront Hotel . . . . Just off the Walk"
WHAT'S IN A NAME
In resort hotel circles there is a name which for 25 years has represented unremitting progressand personal interest in the welfare of the visitor to Atlantic City.
In Hotel Ludy, latest of a series of successes, the most modern features of comfort and service have been incorporated, at lower rates.
Fresh and salt water baths—Three Sun Decks—Vita-glass Solarium—Dancing on Sun Terrace. Special family rates. Write or wire for reservations.
$5 UP DAILY WITH MEALS
R. B. LUDY M. D.

Hotel Morton
Atlantic City, N. J.
300 Rooms—half with bath . . . Renowned for real hospitality and good food . . . "Rich in the things that make people happy" . . . Sun decks . . . Crow's Nest Solarium . . . Sea Water Swimming Pool . . . Orchestra—twice daily. Bell & Cope Ownership Management.

HOTEL Jefferson
KENTUCKY AVE. near BEACH
ATLANTIC CITY
10 FLOORS OF MODERN FIREPROOF HOTEL LUXURY
UNOBSTRUCTED OCEAN VIEW ROOMS
Ownership Management
FETTER & HOLLINGER, INC.

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

The WILTSHIRE
Virginia Ave., 300 Feet from Boardwalk
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Known for its Excellent Table and Home-like Atmosphere
American and European Plans . . . All outside rooms. Running water, private baths, bathing from Hotel . . . Write for booklet and moderate rates.
J. Biddle Ellis, Managing Director

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Centrally located, one block from board walk. One of the leading family hotels of the city, with unusually large, light and airy rooms, and every modern convenience. Large, cool porches, and a roof garden high above the street, swept by clean, cool breezes. Music. Ocean bathing direct from the hotel.
Write for bill of fare, illustrated folders, and reduced September rates

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FOR YOUR COMFORT ALL THE YEAR
BATH HOUSES FREE TO GUESTS
S. K. BONIFACE

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200 Rooms and Baths
Steam Heat Circulating Ice Water
MIAMI COLONIAL HOTEL MIAMI, FLORIDA
Overlooking beautiful Biscayne Bay, and Bayfront Park; conveniently located; modern; fireproof; friendly service; an adaptable range of rates.
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Chestnut Street at Ninth
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Where guests are assured Hospitality worthy of Philadelphia's notable traditions. 1,000 Rooms, each with bath. Garage facilities.
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Rates Commence at $4

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"MOBILE'S MODERN HOTEL"
FREE PARKING SPACE
200 Rooms
Official "AAA" Headquarters
JOHN H. FIPPEN, Manager

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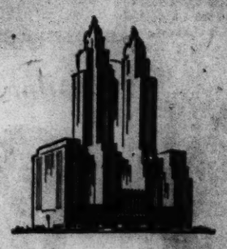
New York City

AS AT THE OLD WALDORF, RATES FROM $6 THE DAY



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ASTORIA
PARK • LEXINGTON • 49TH • 50TH • NEW YORK

A
FIXED COST
OF LIVING

Only one cost but it includes three excellent meals a day served at a table especially reserved for you, by a waitress who gives careful consideration to your wishes. Rooms are kept fresh and clean and the 24-hour hotel service affords protection and a staff of courteous attendants.

WEEKLY RATES
room, bath and all meals
1 PERSON $25 *from*
2 PERSONS $45 *from*
2 Rooms, bath and all meals, two persons $50

Choice of hotels located on or near parks
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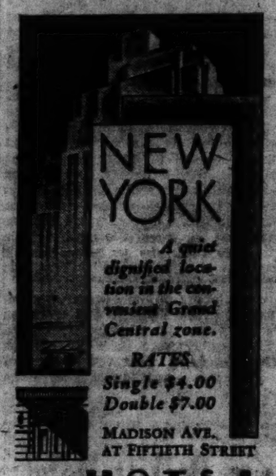
Hotel Holley, Washington Sq. W.
Hotel Judson, Washington Sq. S.
Hotel Van Rensselaer, 17 E. 11th
Hotel Irving, Gramercy Park, So.
Hotel Le Marquis, 12 E. 31st St.

SERVICE BUREAU
KNOTT AMERICAN PLAN HOTELS
53 WASHINGTON SQ., SOUTH
NEW YORK



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A quiet dignified location in the convenient Grand Central zone.
RATES
Single $4.00
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MADISON AVE. AT FIFTIETH STREET
HOTEL
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A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
that the Hotel
GOVERNOR CLINTON
•one of New York's Finest• gives more for your Money than any other Hotel
1200 ROOMS, EACH WITH RADIO, BATH, SERVIDOR, CIRCULATING ICE-WATER
FROM $3.00 DAILY
OPPOSITE PENNA R.R. STATION
8-A-C BUSES STOP AT DOOR
NEAR EVERYTHING
HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON
31st STREET and 7th AVENUE
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New Hotel
PLYMOUTH
49 ST. EAST of B'WAY, N.Y.
$2.50 daily ..... ROOM, BATH and RADIO
SINGLE $2.50–$3.50
DOUBLE $4.00–$5.00
FREE GARAGE

Iroquois Hotel
NEW YORK
Forty-Fourth Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
Single Room with Bath, $3.00 up
Special Rates by the Week
M. E. FRITZ, President and Treasurer
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HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-13 WEST 45 ST. NEW YORK CITY
5 MINUTES WALK TO FORTY THEATRES AND ALL SHOPS
W. JOHNSON QUINN, President
Rates and Booklet on application

RALEIGH HALL
DAILY $1.50 Without Bath, With Bath $2
WEEKLY Without Bath from $7, With Bath from $10
A RESIDENCE FOR MEN
144 West 47th Street
NEW YORK CITY
With the Atmosphere of an Exclusive Club for Business and Professional Men. Complete Service. Clean, Quiet, Attractive Rooms.
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A Broadway Paradox
The Hotel Woodward
Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK

Located on the very edge of this glittering section — a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.
RATES MOST REASONABLE

1½ BLOCKS FROM PENN. STATION
HERALD SQUARE HOTEL
116 West 34th St.
Just off Broadway
NEW YORK
NEWLY FURNISHED
NEWLY DECORATED
NEW MANAGEMENT
Large, Airy, Comfortable Rooms
Single Room $2.00 to $3.50
Double Room $3.00 to $4.50
Refined :: Quiet :: Homelike
Special Weekly and Permanent Rates

New York City

HOTEL VICTORIA
7th Avenue at 51st Street, New York
1000 ROOMS
Each with Bath (tub and shower) Servidor, Circulating Ice Water AND RADIO
RATES:
SINGLE from $2.50 DOUBLE from $4.00
SPECIAL PERMANENT RATES
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FURNISHED • UNFURNISHED
Weekly, Monthly or Yearly Rentals
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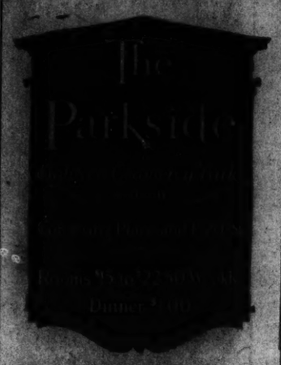

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DESIRABLE APARTMENTS
for Day, Month or Year
Available at a distinguished address. The MAYFLOWER, ideally located opposite beautiful Central Park. Easily accessible to all parts of the city.
Near Christian Science church.
Superb service and appointments. Dining-salon; restaurant. $5.00 up per day. Special monthly rates.
The Mayflower
Central Park West
61st to 62nd Sts., NEW YORK
John M. Sandblom, Mgr. Dir.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK CITY
will enjoy the convenient location, the delightful services of The Emerson. Near three Christian Science churches.
Single rooms, bath, from $2.50
Double room, bath, from $3.00
Parlor, bedroom, bath, from $5.00
Special weekly rates
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166 West 75th Street
Under KNOTT *Management*

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is pleasant and can be *thrifty*
The Albert offers every modern comfort and a dignified, pleasing atmosphere. Near to business interests, one block from 5th Ave.
Rooms with running water, $1.50
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University Place at 10th St.
Under KNOTT *Management*

HOTEL BRISTOL
129 WEST 48th ST.
400 Rooms 300 Baths
A Hotel of Character in Midtown New York
Rooms with Bath
$2.00 for One Person
$3.00 for Two Persons
FAMOUS RESTAURANTS
LUNCHEON $.40
DINNER $.75 — $1.00

DESIRABLE ROOMS
Excellent Hotel for Women
Attractive rooms at moderate rates
Attractive Lounges
Rooms with Running Water
Single 1.75, 2.00
Double, 2 persons 2.25
Rooms with Private Bath
Single 2.50, 3.00
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2 persons 3.50, 3.00, 3.50
No Higher Rates
Excellent Restaurant
HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 30th St.
30 East 31st St.
New York City
Write for Special Weekly Rates

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Available at a distinguished address. The MAYFLOWER, ideally located opposite beautiful Central Park. Easily accessible to all parts of the city.
Near Christian Science church.
Superb service and appointments. Dining-salon; restaurant. $5.00 up per day. Special monthly rates.
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A HOTEL HOME *in the country*
20 minutes from New York
The convenience of city dwelling...and the quiet charm and restfulness of a luxurious country home. Swift Electric trains run on frequent schedules to and from New York, and The Homestead is directly at the Station.
NOTE THESE FEATURES!
You'll like this spaciousness and cleanliness. Close proximity to Golf Courses, Tennis Courts and Bridle Paths. Each room and apartment is outside, with glorious outlooks, completely and beautifully furnished. Large, roomy closets. Serving pantry with ice-box. Dining-room and Coffee Shop en pension.
RATES WEEKLY—
Single $18 to $25. Double $21 to $27
Suites $36 to $40
Transient rates on request
The HOMESTEAD
At the Station—KEW GARDENS, L.I.

In ALBANY, it's the
DE WITT CLINTON
Beautifully situated facing Capitol Park. A new hotel . . . friendly, comfortable. 500 outside rooms with bath. Rates from $3.50. Come . . . we'll make you happy.
A Knott hotel
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Buffalo's Largest Apartment Hotel
BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH
Restaurant under our supervision.

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Charm of atmosphere . . . plus excellent food . . . plus the convenience of an established "No Tipping" service.
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14th and K HOTEL Downtown
Two blocks from Christian Science church
Radio in every room.
Swimming pool free to guests.
500 rooms from $2.50 up
WASHINGTON'S NEWEST

Burlington Hotel
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Five Minutes Walk to Everything
For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 180 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep.
Double Room $2 Per Person
Free Garage

Maryland

Lord Baltimore Hotel
BALTIMORE, MD.
One of America's Newest Hotels
700 ROOMS—700 BATHS
Make This Hotel Your Home When in Baltimore.
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

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Luxury with Economy
A guest at the Morrison enjoys all the luxuries that only a hotel of premier standing can offer. Yet rates are remarkably low. Sub-rentals pay all the ground rent. The saving is passed on to guests.
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MORRISON HOTEL
Corner of Madison and Clark Streets
For Restful Sleep
Our large luxurious beds induce that restful sleep desired by the traveler.
2000 ROOMS, $2.50 UP
Every room in the Morrison Hotel is an outside room, with bath, circulating ice water, bed-head reading lamp and Servidor. A housekeeper is stationed on each floor.
World's Tallest Hotel—46 Stories High

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STOP AWHILE in ST. PAUL
Enjoy the Hospitality of
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LOWRY
STATS OPERATED
500 Rooms—500 Baths
Rates for One: $2.50 to $5.00
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THE DRAKE is admittedly one of the great hotels of the world . . . the stopping place of seasoned travelers. Rooms are spacious and smartly elegant . . . continental in atmosphere. Available, also, is an experienced Travel Bureau . . . to relieve you of every travel detail.
Rates begin at $5 per day. Permanent Suites at Special Discounts.
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Under Blackstone Management

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In St. Louis
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MAYPAIR
8th and St. Charles — Room and Bath $3.00 UP
THE NEW LENNOX
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Room and Bath $2.50 to $4.50
CLUB MEALS
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CHEERFUL days
RESTFUL nights
overlooking beautiful Detroit River at
THE WHITTIER
461 Burns Drive, DETROIT, Mich.
both transient and permanent guests
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EXCELLENT MEALS
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THE NEW SKIRVIN HOTEL

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The St. Charles
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
APPRECIATE THE PATRONAGE OF MONITOR READERS WHICH IT HAS ENJOYED FOR MANY YEARS AND STRIVES TO DESERVE.
Service Imperative
ALFRED S. AMES & Co., Ltd.

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the Majestic Hotel
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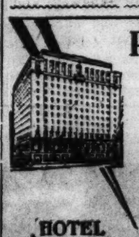
AAA
An institution in keeping with the true Southern hospitality. Modern in every detail. On the OLD SPANISH TRAIL. European plan $1.50 to $3.00.
"BE GUIDED BY OUR BEACON LIGHT"

Illinois



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500 Rooms 500 Baths
1 person $2.50-$3.00
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On the shortest and fastest Coast to Coast motor highway
400-car fireproof garage in connection
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A QUIET HOTEL HOME IDEAL TRANSPORTATION
Main at Hinman, EVANSTON, ILL.

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One Block from State Capitol
American or European Plan
John Olin Huntington
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DENVER, COLORADO
Opposite a Christian Science church
LOGAN ST. AT FOURTEENTH

YOU WILL ENJOY
...THE...
Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S *Largest and Best Equipped Hotel. Reasonable Rates*
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

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Hotel Arthur
Quiet, homelike, modern
Within two blocks of shopping district. 1.50 and up.
Special weekly and monthly rates
Restaurant in same block
170 ELEVENTH ST., PORTLAND, ORE.

The Weaver
PORTLAND, OREGON
The hotel with the home atmosphere.
Within walking distance of Christian Science church. Every room has bath and telephone. Excellent dining service. Daily rate $1.50 up. Resident rates $7 to $10 per week.
708 WASHINGTON STREET

Roseland Hotel
Yamhill at 12th, Portland, Ore.
2 blocks from Christian Science church
Rates: $1.50 up; Weekly $7 to $12

Roseland Cafe
"A buyer place to eat good food"

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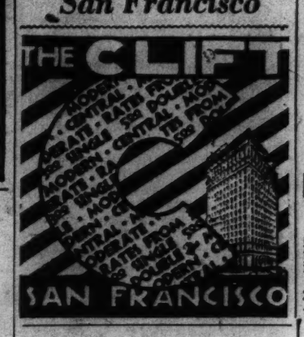
NEW ROSSLYN HOTEL
FIFTH and MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES
ROOMS, with bath (formerly $3.00 and $4.00.....$2.50 and $3.00
ROOMS, without bath (formerly $2.00 and $3.00).....$1.50 and $2.00
Excellent Meals—Moderate Prices
Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone.
Private auto entrance direct to hotel lobby.
Free auto buses meet trains

San Francisco



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STEWART HOTEL
Location • Convenience
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Moderate Rates
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Hotel Californian
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
The luxury of hotel life at its best. Rates in line with today's ideas of economy. Downtown Christian Science church in *same block*.
SAN FRANCISCO

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New Modern Fireproof
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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

The College Girl Decorates Her Room for Comfort

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY college and boarding-school girl enjoys collecting certain personal furnishings for her room so that it shall be homelike and not savor too strongly of the stereotyped dormitory. Fortunately, many of the most attractive and practical of such furnishings meet with the standardized requirements of the average college or boarding school, which usually specifies that personal furnishings should be simple and easily handled, thus minimizing the work of caring for students' rooms. Definite rulings exist in most institutions as to the type of furnishings a student may bring, the list of permitted articles varying according to custom and housing conditions. For instance, window curtains are sometimes on the prohibited list for the very good reason that a uniform style of curtaining is preferred as giving more dignity to the exterior of the building, as a whole. Personal electrical appliances are often prohibited as not having proved to be advisable for the general good. Provision is usually made, however, for such needs in some other way, and all these rulings as to personal belongings, it will be found, are based on caution and experience.

Couches, divans and daybeds have so generally displaced the ordinary bed that the student of today has no trouble in disguising her sleeping arrangements to accord with living-room furnishings, in much the same way that a commodious desk proves an excellent substitute for a bureau. The divan no longer is heaped with a miscellaneous collection of fussy pillows, but is trim and tailored in appearance. A college girl who likes to have two extra blankets of her own uses these in the daytime as bolsters at each end of her daybed. Each blanket is folded and rolled to fit its tubular case, which is made of material matching the couch cover. The same fabric is used for buttoned-on covers for the two bed pillows which stand up primly against the wall between the two end bolsters. This arrangement is practical, and, at the same time, attractive and dignified. India prints can be utilized in this way or any fabric bought by the yard. The bolster cases for the blankets should be made with a stiffened circle at each end, the opening for the blanket being along the side, as in a traveling carry-all. A decorative luggage stand topped with a matching tray will serve as a low table in front of the couch, lending a pleasing note of hospitality, with the advantage of being available as a seat when a pillow replaces the tray! Floor cushions are also convenient.

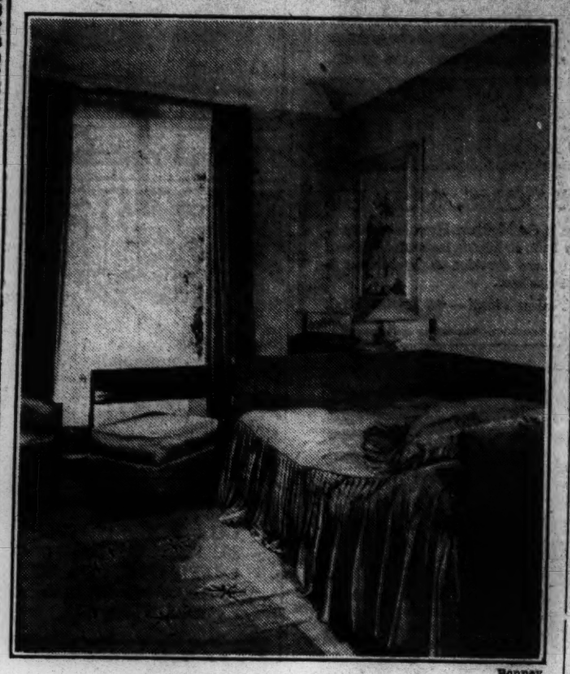
A floor lamp at the head of the couch is an appropriate bit of furnishing. If the student is interested in navigation and aviation, the lamp shade may be of the type that outlines famous long-distance travels, with dates and names. Such a lamp shade promotes interesting conversation. Decorative framed maps of several of the great cities of the world are excellent substitutes for pictures in the student's living room and are extremely modern in their effectiveness. A folding table strong enough to support a typewriter will be found a useful item of furnishing, as it will answer for games and the serving of informal refreshments, as well as work. A nest of tables is a more luxurious accessory, but well worth while when one's budget permits.

A screen is one of the easily transported items of personal furnishing that is usually permitted in students' rooms, and it may serve many a useful as well as decorative purpose. A convenient little dressing room may be concealed behind it, with a mirror hung on two of the screen's panels, thus giving a back and front view at the same time, when it is properly adjusted.

The student should be sure to take two or three simple pottery jugs for flowers and a generous cooky or cracker jar, ornamental as well as useful. Octagonal shaped ones with wicker handles are to be had in a variety of decorations.

Various containers that come in the category of utility boxes are first aids to orderliness, whether used for subdividing bureau drawers, as closet units, or as actual pieces of furniture. Shoes, hats, lingerie and all manner of personal belongings can be neatly housed in these cabinets, some of which are sufficiently substantial to serve as stands for reading lamp and magazines. They may be stained to match any shade of woodwork.

These are but a few of the little details of comfort and satisfaction, quickly assembled and easily transported, that a student may safely put on her list of personal furnishings for her college room.



Bonney

AN INTERIOR BY MYSOR

In This Paris Apartment Informality Is Expressed With Elegance and Distinction

Rose satin upholstery and light exotic woods make a striking combination. The simple structure of the bedstead and of the chair backs, amusingly placed in a transverse line, give emphasis to the plastic interest of the polished surfaces.

Economies in Maintenance

By E. S. ALLEN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I—Care of Walls

IDEAS for building construction are adequately furnished through the services of architects, builders and decorators, but with the completion of the structure a different problem arises, the problem of maintenance. The average woman greatly needs authentic advice to enable her to choose wisely the materials best suited to the economical and efficient care of her home. One good way to supply this need is to make use of a bureau established by specialists in this line for the purpose of giving information concerning vastly improved old products and many entirely new ones which chemistry has developed for her assistance. This series of articles will furnish some of that information.

Wall space occupies the largest area in the house, so it should have first consideration. Many fastidious housewives are showing a decided preference for washable walls, and the trend of modern decoration is toward the flat-paint finish.

Washable Surfaces

The range of quality in flat paints is wide, and too often it has been learned through disappointing experience that the so-called washable paint has washed off with the dirt. Consequently, it is welcome news to hear that a "super-flat" has been perfected, which will survive repeated washings with no bad effects.

This product contains a good percentage of chinawood oil made from the Chinese tung nut, which adds greatly to the waterproofness and desirability of the paint. The amateur craftsman will find that it brushes out easily and covers much better than the paint to which she is probably accustomed. Although a flat paint, this dries with a faint sheen, which gives life as well as color to the walls.

The kitchen and the bathroom walls as well as their woodwork, and that of the other interior parts of the house, are frequently painted with the quick-drying enamels. These come in all colors and can be had in a high gloss or an eggshell finish. In this case, too, the highest-grade material will prove the most economical, as the first quality enamels are waterproof and stain-proof, and can be kept immaculately clean with little effort.

If the reader is one who likes a cheerful wall paper in a kitchen or bathroom, she will be interested to know about a clear coating to brush over it which waterproofs the wall and allows the paper to be washed without injury. There are, also, attractive waterproof fabric closely resembling wall paper which are used very successfully.

A Texturing Material

For years, any unusual wall treatment has nearly always meant great outlay, and that fact has forced many to keep to the beaten path where cost was more or less a known quantity. Now, however, really beautiful walls and ceilings are obtained through the use of modern products, which harmonize with any style of furnishings and have the added attraction of true economy.

Among these is a new type of texturing material. This has an oil base and comes in plastic form all ready to brush on the walls. No special skill is required to gain pleasing results by texturing with brush, sponge, whisk broom, knife or any other suitable implement. The material, which resembles thick paint, remains plastic for a long time, giving the craftsman ample opportunity to try out varied ideas in pattern or coloring. It will not peel, crack off, nor become moldy, since it is very elastic and entirely mineral in character.

Very resistant to fire and as lasting as the walls themselves, the outstanding practical desirability of this finish is more than equaled by the appeal of its beauty displayed in soft antique ivory or in any attractive color.

Interesting duo-tones result from applying different colors at the same time and working them in together. Bronze powder may be blown into the plastic mass which, according to the amount used, produces a decided tone or the merest suggestion of a gold-flecked surface. High lights and shadows give constant variety, and the finish may be dull or glazed, as preferred. A point of interest is the fact that the design can be made to fit the space; the pattern may be small and refined or bold and dashing as taste and space dictate.

It has already been explained that this finish can be permanent, but that need present no fear of monotony. The quick and inexpensive operation of glazing or re-glazing will give any color change desired. If a different type of wall is wanted, the whole finish can, of course, be removed or modified.

The care of this textured wall is very simple. A soft brush used with a neutral white soap and tepid water cleans it perfectly.

In all phases of upkeep, the heaviest expense is for labor. Obviously, then, it is wise to consider how long the results of the labor expended may be expected to last, as well as how much care will be required for proper maintenance.

[This is the first of a series of four articles appearing on Fridays, dealing with new materials and methods which reduce the cost of household maintenance. Further information will be supplied if inquiries are addressed to the Editor of the Women's Departments and are accompanied by stamped and self-addressed envelopes.]

Oilcloth Applique

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

BRIGHTLY colored oilcloth patterns appliqued on the same material offer innumerable opportunities for making unusual and useful things for the house. This idea started with the garden tablecloths, which were shown by a store in a fashionable quarter of London. These cloths were of white oilcloth, and had in each corner a flower pot in scarlet oilcloth. Springing from each pot was a plant with conventional flowers in gay colored oilcloth, yellow and bright blue, rose and pink. Each flower was sewn down at the edge with little slanting stitches in wool to match the flower. The pots were not stitched down at the top, but were left free, so that a little paper table napkin could be slipped into each.

There are quite a variety of ways in which oilcloth appliqué can be done. For instance, a very effective traycloth was made of pale yellow oilcloth decorated with a conventional design of a flower and leaves in white stitched down with stranded embroidery cotton in buttonhole stitch. This was quickly done and was very effective.

An original and decorative set of table mats can also be made. In one such set the mats were of rose colored oilcloth. On the left of each mat was a design of a growing flower, eight inches in height, and on the right side appeared a similar design five inches in height. The reason for this difference was to leave a clear space at the top of the mat where a tumbler could be placed. Also the uneven balance of the pattern was found to give a better effect.

The leaves of the design were cut out of green oilcloth and sewn on with two shades of jade green wool. The flowers were in white oilcloth stitched down with two shades of colored wool, a different color being chosen for each flower. In the middle of the flowers were 12 stitches in the brighter shade of the wool. In the center of each flower a long oval was cut out, and this space was filled in with three long stitches crossed by four small ones in orange color.

The mats were turned down at the edge one-eighth of an inch, and oversewn with jade green wool, the stitches coming a quarter of an inch apart. The advantage of using so many colors in the wool for stitching on the flowers was that these mats could be used with practically any color combination of natural flowers used for decorating the table.

An alternative and delightful way of making these mats is to have the flowers on each mat in a different colored oilcloth. Or, if some definite color scheme is preferred, it is charming to have the mats in one color and the flowers in a different shade of the same color. For instance, the mats may be in orange decorated with flowers and leaves in yellow and green.

Tracings for the design can be ironed on the wrong side of the oilcloth. But it is not easy to find patterns simple and bold enough. A good way of evolving a design is, with sharp scissors, to cut out conventional flowers and leaves in folded paper, then lay this pattern on the back of the oilcloth and trace around the edges with a pointed pencil. Many women can cut out skillfully in this way who cannot draw a design with a pencil.

The cut-out oilcloth design should be lightly pasted on the mat; any library paste will keep it in position, before being sewed on. The mats measure 18 inches by 12 inches, therefore one yard of oilcloth 40 inches wide is sufficient to make eight. For the flowers and leaves short lengths of ¼ of a yard will be found ample.

A delightful nursery tablecloth was made in a similar fashion. The cloth itself was in eggshell blue, and on each side at the edge came a design of a milk jug and a mug in white with a little blue flower and green leaf in each. This little pattern was sewn on first with blue and green stranded cotton. And when the jug and mug had been decorated in this way they were next sewn onto the cloth with small stitches in white stranded cotton. The jug was left free at the top so that a feeder could be slipped in.

There are various ways of finishing the edges of these cloths and mats. The simplest is to have them gimped out by machinery, but this does not look so well as oversewing the edge. Yet another idea is to machine on a little oilcloth piping in a contrasting color. If the edge is oversewn a good way to get the stitches exactly even is to mark a card in eights of an inch, place this on the back of the material and put a little dot with a pencil where each stitch is to come.

Oilcloth Table Mats and Garden Tablecloths Offer a Colorful Decorative Note.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE family mentioned last week in this column as studying budget plans and investigating methods for a systematic use of their income, met for a second "group discussion." Each one brought to this meeting the original budgets which had been suggested to them by a financial expert, and also such modification of these budgets as seemed wisest to each individual.

One of the interesting developments of this discussion was that the son and daughter in the family began to think of the regular income, which in this case represented the earnings of the father alone, as a mutual responsibility and not just as a matter of "asking Dad for some cash." After analyzing the different items the high school son said, "So far as I can make out there are no sections of the budget that do not apply to us children fully as much as they do to father and mother; we certainly use our share of the food allowance, the shelter, clothing and house operating money is largely spent for our comfort and pleasure, about 95 per cent of the education and recreation allotment is used for us." He had been thinking the matter over very carefully and said that he should hereafter earn all the money which he used for recreation. He knew of several ways in which he could do this. He felt that the recreation amount should remain in the budget as it then appeared and that father and mother should take the amount saved for their own recreational desires, either for a better vacation or in any way that they saw fit, but he allowed that he would have a "independenter feeling" if he paid for his own fun. This one incident proved to the mother the wisdom of her decision to inaugurate a system of budgeting and to take the entire family into her confidence concerning it.

It was decided not to change the percentage given in the original budgets until they had been given a six months' trial, then they would be better able to adjust them to their requirements.

Father suggested that there were many valuable printed helps which they might read and discuss. He said that he would read "Your Money's Worth," by Stuart Chase and F. J. Schlink (Macmillan) and would tell them about it some evening when he was at home. Mother, who had a little more time for reading than did the others, chose "Spending the Family Income," by S. Agnes Donham, (Little Brown and Co.), "Successful Family Life on an Moderate Income," by Abel and "Economics of the Household," by B. R. Andrews. The son, after consulting with his economics teacher, sent to the Public Education Commission, American Bankers Association, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City, asking for their "Talks on Banking and Elementary Economics," and was rewarded by receiving three sets of very valuable articles, one of which had been prepared for pupils in grammar schools, another for high school pupils and still another more technical series prepared for civic clubs. The daughter discovered that the Home Savings Bank of Boston, Mass., at 75 Tremont Street, had sixteen little booklets covering such subjects as "How a Girl Can Earn Money," "How a Boy Can Earn Money," "How to Get Your First $1000," "How to Turn Home Waste Into Capital," and other similar subjects. She said that she would read them and take notes of interesting points to add to the discussions. She learned that this bank will be glad to mail this set of booklets to those interested. She also sent five cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for Miscellaneous Circular No. 68, "Planning Your Family Expenditures," by Chase G. Woodhouse.

While this "adjourned meeting" was in progress the mother's sister, a teacher who is living alone in a small apartment, entered. She listened attentively to the discussion and volunteered to present her personal budget to them at a later date. She will allow us to use that in this column some time.

New Ideas Govern Meat Cooking

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

"IF A roast is not browned quickly, all the juices will escape and the meat will be dry and tasteless," said the old-fashioned cook.

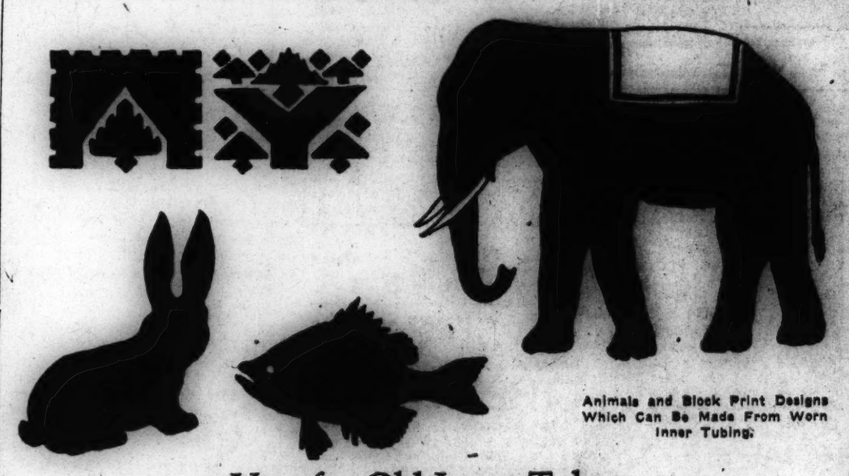
"No such thing," reply modern experts in cooking methods. "Searing does not keep in juices. It improves the outside appearance of the meat and it develops flavor on the outside, but it does not prevent shrinkage."

Other time-honored theories have been undermined by meat experts of the nation meeting here recently to compare the results of their investigations in an effort to make meat better and to improve the source of meat supply.

Representatives from 26 land-grant colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture, the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and the Institute of American Meat Packers are holding their sixth annual conference on the study of meat. For the past seven years these agencies have been investigating the factors which influence the quality and palatability of the roasts, steaks and stews which grace the American dinner table.

One thing has slowed up in this age of speed, and that is the cooking of meat, according to Miss Jessie A Cline, associate professor of home economics, University of Missouri, who spoke at the conference.

"We used to take less time to cook a rib roast than we do now," said Miss Cline. "We have found that a low temperature gives a more even degree of doneness than can be obtained with a very high temperature. There is less loss in weight, too, which is a factor not to be overlooked in preparing meat for a large family or for the restaurant." Bacon is expensive or economical according to the use made of the drippings, said Miss Alice M. Child, professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota. "If the fat which melts out in cooking is thrown away, you are throwing away with it about half the price of the bacon. This meat is pretty much all fat but some of it is more generously streaked with lean than others, so selection in the market is a matter of personal preference. The lean streaks should be less than one-fourth of an inch wide and well intermixed with fat."



Animals and Block Print Designs Which Can Be Made From Worn Inner Tubing.

Uses for Old Inner Tubes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WORN inner tubes from automobile tires have been found to serve well as craft material. The rubber can be cut easily with ordinary scissors and is readily pierced with a needle in sewing. Either the wrong side or the right side of the rubber takes thin enamel paint, oil paint, and shellac or varnish. None of these crack off even when the surface is stretched.

Because of its adaptability in these ways, a rubber tire can be made into various toys, bags, folders, and mats. The material is softer and more responsive to the touch than oilcloth, and is particularly appropriate for toy animals. If the animals are cut from the curved surface of the tube, they take on plumpness without much padding.

An elephant, for instance, can be made, about five inches tall, the curved surface being used for the back. Both sides may be cut at the same time with the scissors. The two sides of the trunk and tail may be glued together with rubber cement without padding; and after the body and legs are stuffed with a little cotton, their edges may be cemented firmly together. The floppy ears can be sewed on afterwards.

The Zoölogical Garden

One coat of black enamel paint gives the elephant a nice gloss, and a bright-colored blanket may be put on his back with a few brush strokes. For tusks, two matches will serve very well, their ends inserted in a small slit at each side of the trunk. If the slits are quite small, the matches will not need to be fastened.

Instead of fastening the front and back sections of the toys with rubber cement, they may have their edges blanket-stitched with raffia or twine. A rubber fish is easily made, and if stuffed with kapok is entirely waterproof, to serve in the bathtub or at the beach. After a coating of green or blue enamel is applied to the surface and has dried, scale and fin markings can be added in orange or black. All animal forms are easily made out of the rubber.

For Block Printing

A doll hammock is very simple in construction. Rubber mats are somewhat more difficult to make. A design is cut from one circle and cemented to another, somewhat larger. The background is painted in, and the mat given a coat of varnish.

A simple and useful rubber bag can be cut out of a gray tube, the two sides fastened together, Indian fashion, with lacings cut from a red tube. The gray part may be cut at the bottom into a fringe, before the lacing is done. An ice-pick serves to punch the holes. The sides of the bag may be cemented together, if one prefers, and then decorated with enamel paint.

Rubber stamps can be made from inner tubes and used in printing designs on textiles or paper, in the manner of a block print. The design, traced on thin paper, such as rice paper, is pasted to a rubber rectangle and cut out with scissors. This piece is then cemented to a block of wood, and used in the same way as any other printing block. The design may be a conventionalized one, or some simple silhouette form. Cutting it out of tubing is much simpler than the cutting of wood or linoleum, where a knife or gouge is required. A very slight pressure on the block, after it is inked, insures a perfect impression, whether the texture of the material is smooth or rough, and only a little padding is needed under the material. In this way border designs may be stamped on curtains, table runners, and other articles, where an applied design is appropriate.

Dressing Sets de Luxe

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

ONE with a long purse may select from the assortment of toilet articles of foreign and domestic design, dresser sets consisting of a hair brush, comb and mirror; or a complete outfit which includes, besides these, boxes and bottles of several kinds and sizes. In the larger layouts de luxe yet other articles are added, such as a jewel box, manicure set, and a tiny clock of crystal or colored enamel and sometimes set with jewels, and often a night lamp. The very latest thing in lamps is a crystal sphere posed on a box of black onyx.

A priceless toilet set designed in the style of Louis XVI is of solid gold with a decorative medallion wrought in gold of another color on the back of each brush, box and mirror. Another set for the dressing table is made of solid gold with a coral rosebud for each wee top and handle. A flat round mirror has for a handle an ornament of carved green or white jade, of agate, coral, onyx or any other semi-precious stone, with a long tassel and cord attached.

A rare example of the designer's art in toilet sets is shown in a prominent jewelry shop in New York. Each article from the hand mirror to the smallest box is decorated with a fairy tale scene in mother-of-pearl, and jewel-studded, on gold. A set of jade enamel has edges of enamel in white and black dots. One of yellow gold has a different scene painted in miniature on each article. Entire sets in very dark traditional tortoise shell incrusted with gold and in carved crystal are among the elegancies in the fitting of a dressing table.

Besides all these chef d'œuvres there are beautiful toilet articles within the reach of the woman of moderate means. These include objects with enameled backs of exquisite workmanship, in many charming colors. Boxes that may be used for jewelry are made of gold with top of agate, crystal, jade. One fascinating bit is a smallish powder box that has a gold bowl, a lid of white oryx topped with a medallion of finely carved white jade. Bottles and boxes are to be had in clear crystal with tops and ornaments of semi-precious stones—jade, amethyst, coral, topaz and aquamarine—all assembled with an idea of color harmony to suit the individual.

For the less elaborate taste, there are simpler fittings—boxes, bottles, atomizers and the like—in black glass and also in emerald-green glass with carved tops, and others in imitation amethyst, sapphire, aquamarine, that are enchanting.

A Portable Closet

Perhaps, in order to have a room all your own, you have cheerfully accepted some tiny chamber that has no closet. Now, there is one very practical way of establishing a closet in such a room.

Get two ordinary screen-door frames at any hardware or department store. Join them together by hinges and set them snugly into a corner of the room. At the top of the frames, about midway from back to front, let in a wooden rod to stretch across and hold the doors rigid and to provide a place on which to hang coat hangers. Arrange hooks on the frames wherever they will be most convenient. The top of the closet may be left open, or it may be covered by a triangular board cut to fit the top. Hang in front of the closet curtains made from the same drapery material you are using in the room, or a harmonizing textile.

This is a nice looking and most satisfactory substitute for a real closet.

Vegetable Plates

The vegetable plate, frequently welcome, particularly in warm weather, should be composed of oddly and interestingly cooked vegetables, varying in flavor, texture and methods of preparation, and presenting a pretty color scheme on the plate. Nothing is less alluring than a plebian service of carrots, spinach and boiled potatoes, hastily transferred from watery saucepans. The oven, the grille, the frying pan must coöperate with the too-familiar dish of boiling water. There should be at least one unexpected and unfamiliar recipe; a subtly flavored sauce; a colorful and piquant relish.

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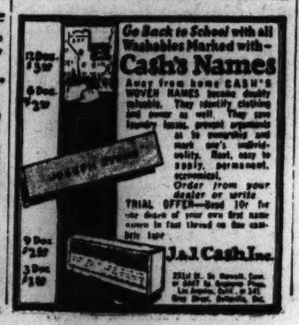

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On Reading at Sight

BECAUSE the painter may feel that he has the poorer bargain, and the pianist feel that his especial problems have been neglected, it seems only just—having set forth the peculiar trials of the painter—that we consider a phase of the pianist's art—a phase which presents enormous difficulties and which finds no counterpart in literature, painting, or any other art at all. Indeed, even other instrumentalists, though faced with the same problem, have an easier time of it than the pianist. The problem is reading at sight.

Few will deny that the piano is the richest and most satisfying of all solo instruments, excepting only the organ, whose structural peculiarities limit its field of usefulness. The piano, indeed, is an organ or full orchestra in miniature, at least to the extent that music for the organ or orchestra may be effectively rendered on the piano alone. It is the only solo instrument capable of polyphonic playing; and for this reason its services are required to complement all other solo instruments, including the human voice, while it alone is sufficient in itself. Behind the successes of the most brilliant concert artists—singers, violinists, 'cellists—stands a complementary instrument, the piano, and a secondary figure, the accompanist, who must be as expert a musician as the artist he accompanies, and for want of whose services the audience would hardly be content to sit through the program they have come to hear. The piano, on the other hand, needs no help from other instruments to convey its messages in their fullest richness to its audience—except, of course, when it combines with the orchestra in what is perhaps the most magnificent musical offering that can be made: the piano concerto.

As the piano is the sine qua non of the musician's experience, whether he be concert artist, orchestra conductor, or composer of symphonies, so the literature of the piano is the richest and most varied in the musical world. In common with the violin and the orchestra, the piano has Bach, Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms—in short, all those worth having; and it has Chopin as well. It has an inexhaustible treasure house of music written especially for it, and it has virtually all the music that has been composed for other instruments besides. Symphonies, operas, and songs, though written for other media of musical expression, have been made available for the pianist to study and enjoy. The violin sonatas of Mozart and Beethoven are sonatas for the piano no less. In the trios of Haydn, Mozart and Schubert, the piano part is virtually a combination of the other two, including in itself the grace of the violin and the sonority of the 'cello.

This enormous field of musical beauty is ready for anyone to explore who can do a single thing: read music. To read music is to reproduce on the keyboard, with reasonable fluency, and at first sight, the specific sounds represented by the hieroglyphs of musical notation. The pianist is expected to be able to do this as any literate person is expected to be able to read at sight the message of the printed page; and, unless he can do it, his explorations into the intricacies of undiscovered music will be a tortuous problem rather than a delight.

The players of other instruments must also read their music; but there is a difference. Their problem consists of a single line of single notes, while the pianist is confronted with two bars of music which include melody and accompaniment—chords, arpeggios, octaves, thirds, sixths, runs, trills—covering the entire range of the keyboard, and to be played simultaneously with both hands in perfect synchronization. Even so, his problem is comparatively simple when he plays alone. Then he may go his own gait, making an andante of an allegro if he so chooses, lingering over difficult passages, working out intricacies of time and notation at his own pleasure. But few who read music are permitted to do so in peace. Inevitably they will be called upon to accompany another; and then the problem is further complicated by the necessity of keeping an eye on the solo part while playing the accompaniment. In a trio, the parts for the violin and 'cello are added to the pianist's music for his incidental supervision. While playing with one hand, the pianist must contrive at frequent intervals to turn pages with the other. He must keep time with the soloist, following his variations of tempo as a dancer follows her partner, and adapting himself without warning to unforeseen mistakes. The soloist, meanwhile, plays a single line of single notes at the tempo which he himself sets, and without knowledge of the pianist's music or regard to his problems. If the pianist stumbles, the soloist goes blithely on, leaving the accompanist to catch up as he may. It is a heinous offense for the accompanist to cry mercy; but for the soloist to demand a repetition of passages he finds difficult is the customary thing.

If such an analogy may be imagined, the problem of the accompanist is much that of a person who might be told to read two lines of type simultaneously, and at the same time by some magic of ocular dexterity to keep track of a third. Compared to this, the reading of a single line of type would be simplicity itself; and so, to the pianist, is the reading at sight of any music but his own. The violinist has been known to envy the pianist's lot because his notes on the keyboard are clearly defined for him—as if that were a guarantee of his striking them correctly! If it were, every pianist would be a virtuoso. The striking of correct notes results from an accurate perception of spatial differences, and can be acquired only through training sufficient to eliminate the wrong gesture and assure the right one, whether on the violin, piano, or any instrument at all.

Nevertheless, to read good music at sight is perhaps the most glorious sport in the world. The printed musical page is a challenge, and a challenge under a handicap when the violinist stands ready with his bow poised and says: "Shall we take this up to time? Ready, now—allegro molto vivace—One-two-three-four—!" To keep up with the violinist in the allegro or presto of a sonata, to follow his accelerations and retards, and finally to strike the closing chords with him, whatever shifts may have been necessary to assure a successful finish, is to experience the sportsman's peculiar satisfaction in a fast game well played.

A lover of books has written that his conception of the height of felicity is to possess more books than he can possibly read. The pianist may claim an analogous joy: to own more music than he can possibly read. And also, of course, to be able to read it.

B. B. B.

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The Golden Cockerel

Some unthinking persons will tell you that it is only when the early morning wind howls around the tall church steeple, that the cockerel seems to crow in a rusty voice at break of day. And there are others who think that, like all weather vanes, it needs frequent oiling. But those of us who are acquainted with the facts know that it is neither the howl of the wind nor the squeak of unoiled metal, but a crow without a reasonable doubt, the crow of a cockerel, that makes the sun rise regularly to gild the venerable buildings of Harvard Yard.

For no ordinary weather vane is this great strutting, gilded cockerel that cavorts in the wind and basks in the sun atop of the Shepard Memorial Church in the town of Cambridge, and the State of Massachusetts, in the year whatever-it-is.

More than two hundred years ago, Shem Drowne, that master steel worker, who made so many of the metal treasures which still remain to brighten memories of Old Boston, made this pompous creature.

At the same time he made the grasshopper on Faneuil Hall, whom the cockerel knows very well, having been for many years his close neighbor.

And ever since those early days, this busy bird has never failed to do his part in starting the day with a little sun.

In those days he lived on the steeple of the New North Church, on Hanover Street. From there he could look out toward the smooth waters of Boston Harbor, over the low houses of the thickly settled part of Boston.

Mariners at sea often greeted him pleasantly as he twirled in the sun, crowing in an especially warm sunrise to greet their home-coming.

When asked whether he preferred to live close to the sea, as he did then, or a bit inland, as he does now, he cocked his head, whirled three times round the compass, winked his comparatively new glass eye, and said that there were advantages both ways.

He should have said all ways, for it is no trouble at all for him to turn all four ways almost at once, especially when there is a ready breeze at his back.

That he is a useful bird no one can deny, for he was made of nothing but old brass kettles from the kitchens of the housewives of the colonies and hammered into his present shape. And many a brass kettle does he represent, for he weighs one hundred and seventy-two pounds and is as tall as a man.

In 1823, when he was over a hundred years old, he began to feel the need of a new overcoat, and said so. In a short time, at his request, he received not only a new coat, but two bright glass eyes as well, and these greatly added to his smart appearance.

But he was to occupy his point of vantage for a comparatively short time, after that, for in 1869 a gale struck his steeple, and to quote a letter written at the time of his sudden removal:

"The rooster was seen, just before (the fall of the steeple) to hop about in great distress, turning in vain for relief toward every point of the compass. At last, finding that he could no longer cling to his perch he hopped down, and went off by himself, flying about one hundred feet with the wind, and alighting upon a house in New Pinwe Street. There, with loud knocking, he entered the back door, and frightened the little kitchen maid who was preparing the evening meal."

Regaining his poise as quickly as possible, and with all the courtesy of his customary good manners, the polite fellow begged to be pardoned for his hasty and unexpected entrance, and endeavored valiantly to fly home, before the good folk of the house could invite him to share in the interrupted supper. But this was not so easy as his entrance had been, for it was found that his wings were disabled, and so he was forced to be absent from his post of duty for several weeks.

Perhaps it was because the weather was cloudy, or it may have been the time of year when it was a bit more difficult for the sun to climb up in the early morning. At any rate, his neighbors were glad to have him back, and every sunny day they would say: "See, the good fellow is at it again."

So well did he fulfill his duty, that, when his own church was torn down to make room for taller and more modern buildings, he at once found a position in Cambridge. And while he can no longer greet the mariners as they sight land and sail into Boston Harbor, he can still do a useful duty in getting tardy students up for classes. Many a man owes his excellent grades to the faithfulness of his golden friend.

He is of the opinion that, since there are now so many landmarks, and so many tall points that were the first things that the mariners saw in the old days on sighting land, he really prefers his present humble position to the glories of the past.

The Artletts

Shepherding on the South Downs is an hereditary family calling, and old George Artlett, the shepherd at Windlecombe farm, had trained up two at least of his four sons to follow in his own tranquil steps. In village life, though the essence of neighbourliness is that it must be exercised impartially to one and all, worthy or unworthy, there are ever some about you with whom the daily traffic of genial word and deed comes more aptly than with the rest. In all the years I had known the Artletts, there had been scarce a day when I had not encountered one or other of that sturdy clan, and generally to my profit. If it was not the old shepherd himself placidly trailing along in the rear of his flock with his shining crook, it was "young" George, the fifty-year-old under-shepherd, his pocket bulged out with a Bible; or Dewie, the shepherd's boy; . . . or quaint "Mistus" Artlett, carrying her household basket to and from the shop.

Of Tom Artlett—the "Singing Ploughman," as he was called in the neighbouring market town—I got a glimpse sometimes in the early grey of morning, or more often of late afternoon, as he journeyed between home and farm. He ploughed his acre a day conscientiously, walking the usual twelve miles in the doing of it; and all the while his rich, powerful voice made the hills about him echo with the songs he loved. . . .

Young George Artlett stood on the hill-top, leaning upon his crook. The wind fluttered his coat about him, and lashed his haversack to and fro. He stood with his back in my direction, bare-headed, his grey hair streaming in the breeze. It was not until I had almost come up with him that I marked his uplifted face, his closed eyes, his moving lips; and then I stopped irresolutely, ashamed of the blunder I had committed. But before I could turn and retreat, the dog at his side had signalled my presence. The old tarpaulin sou'wester hat was returned to its place. Young George wheeled round, and looked at me with eyes of welcome.

"I knowed by th' bark o' him, who 'twur," he said, in his slow, deep, quiet voice. "Rowster, 'a has a name fer all o' ye. That there little happy shruck, 'tis yerself an' nane other. When 'a perks up an' bellers, 'tis th' poodle-dorg an' Miss Sweet. An' when 'a grizzles, I an't no call to look around; there be a black coat no gurt ways off, sure as big apples comes from little uns."—TICKNER EDWARDES, in "Neighbourhood."

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Flower Street, Peking (Peiping). From a Lino-cut by Katharine Jowett

Michael Angelo's Achievement

For forty years there had been lying inert in the courtyard of the Cathedral workshops a magnificent block of marble. It had been intended for an artist who was to hew from it a prophet for the Wool-Weavers' Guild. Michael Angelo was asked if he would not like to attempt that block. . . . There lay the marble, here the chisel; what that master had long ago intended must now be otherwise achieved; the Guild gave him leave to choose his subject—and he undertook the work.

He made his first stroke on the day he first climbed the scaffolding—so confidently did his youth trust his talent that all he had done by way of preparation was to make a little wax model. And he had judged the proportions so correctly that the top of his figure's head touched the tap of the block. The master locked the workshop, let no one come near him, worked alone. Sometimes he fell asleep of evenings beside the block; but early in the morning would rub his eyes and set to work again. When he had finished, two years and a half had gone by. . . .

The whole town flocked to see the colossal figure. It was a giant, nine ells in height; and so it was called from the first day, though the master gave it the name of David, whom everyone thinks of as small. Thus did Michael Angelo's imagination break through any tradition that might hamper him; he had seen a David of the inward eye, a boyish hero, holding the stone ready in his right hand and taking the sling from his shoulder with the left. A naked athlete, there he stood, all strength and innocence; but though his keen gaze, fixed afar, took the hunter's measure of his foe, a small mouth beneath the powerful nose betrayed a latent readiness to be merciful.

He had not a trace of the antique, but his fame was borne over all Italy; it was said that he surpassed the antique. Invited by the committee to advise on the erection of the statue, the great artists of Florence likewise gazed wonderingly at the giant. . . . When at last it was erected, the day proved to be epoch-making; for decades afterwards people reckoned by "the year the giant was set up."—EMIL LUDWIG, in "Three Titans."

Beginning a Library

In a world that simply teems with books, many of which are procurable at prices so small as to be within reach of people with the most slender means, it is disconcerting to learn from a recent statement, made upon the authority of a number of university teachers, that the average student of the present generation does not know how to read for himself.

There was a time when poor students had a greater familiarity with books than their more fortunate successors today. They had not the same advantages but many of them seem to have been endowed with, or early to have acquired, a book-sense, which led them to collect for themselves curious little libraries, which they gleaned from second-hand book-boxes or book-barrows at the expenditure of a few of their never too plentiful coppers. And there are at the present time, possessors of fine libraries, who can point with pardonable pride to a handful of modest, shabby, but none the less precious little volumes, occupying an honoured place upon their well furnished shelves, that had been gleaned in this way, and which represent the beginnings from which their library has grown.

That being the case, we venture to suggest that young and old alike should be encouraged to form libraries of their own. A very good rule to adopt would be that, whenever we feel the desire to read a book a second time, to pause and consider whether that is not a book we should buy for ourselves. The result would be, that as these judiciously selected volumes gradually form themselves into a growing company of book-friends, we shall come to realize that we are in proud possession of a library of our own, and that our appetite for books has been growing with what it has been feeding upon.—From "The Art of Reading," by HENRY GUPPY.

IT MUST be difficult not to be an artist in Peiping! Viewed from the great walls, it seems to be a city of gardens. The few crowded quarters are not visible, and, instead, the upturned roofs of temples, palaces and mansions present a series of gay colors where the glazed tiles of blue, green and yellow, glitter among the abundance of trees. Within the city the streets are no less entrancing, with their hanging signs of multitudinous tones—deep Chinese blues, lighter blues, grays; emerald greens, peacock greens; white with mauve letterings, black with gold; orange and lemons shading one into the other, a wealth of rich color swaying above the splashes of sunlight and shadow on the worn footway, along which the Chinese men and women move toward the markets, carrying wide panniers of fruit or pushing their little carts. Like brilliant strands of silk, they darn their way in and out of the setting, now caught by the light, now almost lost in the sudden shade; a fine strip of embroidery demanding an artist's eye and hand.

Mrs. Katharine Jowett, formerly a student of South Kensington, London, has been for many years in China, caught by the natural beauty of movement, tone and design. Her lino-cuts are developed along primitive and original lines, since the prepared linoleum is not to be procured there. She has found it necessary, therefore, to mount the somewhat thin linoleum available on wooden blocks, using the same blocks for several colors by way of economy and wiping off each color before applying the next. She rolls the paint over the large surfaces with a roller, then covers the small surfaces with a paint brush. Her mediums are lino inks, linseed oil, and Jap-paper.

Mrs. Jowett's work possesses much of the Oriental touch, giving no sense of western technique. This touch she acquired through studying Japanese cutters and printers at work, during a trip she made to Tokyo, gathering from them some of that fine individuality which impresses itself so strongly on their art.

"Flower Street, Peking" (Peiping), is a bouquet of lovely tones, but the artist's knowledge of design, combined with her true sense of draftsmanship, makes the reproduction in print of her work extraordinarily interesting; the perspective in the reproduction being, if anything, enhanced by the absence of the color tone in the distance.

The Penny Whistle

The new moon hangs like an ivory bugle
In the naked frosty blue;
And the ghylls of the forest, already blackened
By winter, are blackened anew.

The brooks that cut up and increase the forest,
As if they had never known
The sun, are roaring with black hollow voices
Betwixt rage and a moan.

But still the caravan-hut by the hollies
Like a kingfisher gleams between:
Round the mossed old hearths of the charcoal-burners
First primroses ask to be seen.

The charcoal-burners are black, but their linen
Blows white on the line;
And white the letter the girl is reading
Under that crescent fine;

And her brother who hides apart in a thicket,
Slowly and surely playing
On a whistle an olden nursery melody,
Says far more than I am saying.

—EDWARD THOMAS, in Collected Poems.

Comment ouvrir les Portes de la Prison

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE porte fermée à clef n'offre pas d'obstacle pour un serrurier, parce qu'il est en possession d'outils capables de l'ouvrir et dont il connaît l'usage. Mais pour celui qui n'a pas appris la serrurerie et auquel les outils manquent, une porte fermée à clef, qui le sépare de l'accomplissement de ses plus chers désirs, doit représenter une barrière formidable. Bien des hommes sont aujourd'hui captifs derrière les portes de fer du découragement et du péché, tandis que d'autres sont liés par les chaines de la maladie et des limitations. Ils considèrent ces fausses croyances comme des barrières formidables, qui les empêchent d'être utiles et d'atteindre à la joie et à la domination. Ceci n'est pas vrai cependant, car par le ministère de la Science Chrétienne, les chaines peuvent être brisées et les portes de la prison peuvent s'ouvrir toutes grandes pour admettre la santé et la liberté.

A la page 223 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy a écrit: "Tôt ou tard nous apprendrons que les entraves des facultés finies de l'homme sont forgées par l'illusion qu'il vit dans le corps non dans l'Ame, dans la matière non dans l'Esprit."

Les uns craignent de n'avoir pas assez d'argent pour vêtir et nourrir leur corps; d'autres craignent que leur corps ne soit victime d'un accident, et beaucoup redoutent de voir vieillir le corps et de perdre les facultés nécessaires à l'existence humaine. Le pécheur croit qu'il y a du plaisir dans la matière; celui qui souffre croit y trouver la douleur; et l'avare a pour unique objet d'acquérir la matière et de la garder. Il en est ainsi dans tout le cercle de la soi-disant existence matérielle.

Nul ne s'attendrait à résoudre correctement un problème d'arithmétique en employant la proposition erronée selon laquelle deux fois deux font cinq. On ne peut pas non plus connaître par expérience la santé, l'harmonie ou tout autre bien permanent, en acceptant la fausse croyance que l'homme vit dans la matière et à cause d'elle. Cette erreur, si elle est admise, est le deux fois deux font cinq qui empêche la démonstration du bien spirituel.

Les chaines de la maladie, du péché et des limitations ne sont point des réalités puissantes contre lesquelles il faut combattre et qu'on détruira peut-être après une lutte acharnée. Celui qui désire se libérer de n'importe quelle illusion du mal peut commencer à s'élever au-dessus de ces fausses croyances, en admettant humblement et sincèrement les faits véritables de l'être, selon lesquels l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu est bon, libre et sain. Lorsque le chercheur apprend à connaître Dieu comme Entendement, Ame, Esprit, infinis, unique Vie, lorsqu'il apprend que l'homme exprime la Vie, mentalement et spirituellement, sa conscience est graduellement épurée par ces vérités pures et parfaites. Il se trouve être en possession de l'outil de la perception spirituelle, de la compréhension de Dieu, qui rompra les chaines mentales et ouvrira les portes de la prison.

Le douzième chapitre des Actes contient le récit de la délivrance de Pierre. Dans la prison, il parut à Pierre qu'un ange le réveillait et "les chaines tombèrent de ses mains." Etant ensuite parvenu sain et sauf jusqu'à la porte de fer qui donnait sur la ville, il vit cette porte s'ouvrir devant lui sans aucune assistance matérielle. Or nous trouvons dans *Science et Santé*, à la page 581, que Mrs. Eddy donne des "anges" une définition qui contient ceci: "L'inspiration de la bonté, de la pureté et de l'immortalité, neutralisant tout mal, toute sensualité et toute mortalité." Voilà la clef qui libéra Pierre de ses chaines et ouvrit toutes grandes les portes de sa prison. Il se prit à contempler l'individualité spirituelle dans l'Entendement infini. L'homme réel ne se compose pas de chair et de sang: il est la manifestation d'idées spirituelles. La bonté, la pureté, la gratitude, la sagesse, la foi et le courage dont était remplie la conscience de Pierre ne pouvaient être emprisonnés: et celui qui entretient aujourd'hui ces idées spirituelles ne peut pas être enchaîné ou emprisonné par l'erreur.

Pour qui s'adresse à Dieu, à l'Esprit, en comptant de plus en plus sur la puissance et sur le bon vouloir de l'Entendement qui est prêt à lui donner tout ce qui est nécessaire pour garder la pensée pure et parfaite, les "désirs de la chair" deviennent moins exigeants que par le passé. Il s'aperçoit alors qu'il apprend vraiment à marcher "selon l'Esprit," c'est-à-dire à adorer Dieu comme l'a enseigné Christ-Jésus.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Prison Doors Opened

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LOCKED door means nothing to a locksmith because he is in possession of the tools which will open it and he understands how to use these tools. But to one untrained in the locksmith's art and lacking his tools, a locked door standing between him and the accomplishment of his most cherished desires must appear to be a formidable barrier. Many individuals today are held prisoners behind the iron gates of discouragement and sin, or bound fast with the fetters of sickness and limitation. These false beliefs they regard as formidable barriers, shutting them off from usefulness, joy, and dominion. This, however, is not true, for through the ministrations of Christian Science the fetters may be struck off and the prison doors opened wide to admit the true sense of health and freedom.

On page 223 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Sooner or later we shall learn that the fetters of man's finite capacity are forged by the illusion that he lives in body instead of in Soul, in matter instead of in Spirit."

One person fears that he has not enough money to keep his body clothed and fed; another fears that some accident may happen to his body, while many fear that the body is wearing out, and that they will lose the faculties necessary to human existence. The sinner believes there is pleasure in matter; the sufferer, that there is pain in it; and the miser's only object is to get and to keep matter. Thus it goes on all through the round of so-called material existence.

One would never expect to work out a mathematical problem correctly while using the error that two and two makes five. Neither can one experience health, harmony, or any permanent good while accepting the false belief that man lives in and because of matter. This error, entertained, is the two and two makes five which prevents the demonstration of spiritual good.

The fetters of sickness, sin, and limitation are not powerful realities to be coped with and possibly destroyed after a desperate struggle. The one desiring freedom from any illusion of evil can begin to rise above these false beliefs by humbly and earnestly admitting the true facts of being, such as that man created in God's likeness is good and free and whole. As the seeker learns of God as infinite Mind, Soul, Spirit, the only Life, and of man as expressing Life, mentally and spiritually, his consciousness will be cleansed by these pure and perfect truths. He will find himself in possession of the tool of spiritual perception, the understanding of God, which will snap mental fetters and unlock prison doors.

In the twelfth chapter of Acts we read of Peter's deliverance from prison. It appeared to Peter that an angel woke him "and his chains fell off from his hands." Then, after passing safely as far as the iron gate which led into the city, he found this opened to him without material assistance. Now, in Science and Health on page 581, we find that Mrs. Eddy defines "angels" in part as "the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." Here was the key which unlocked Peter's fetters and threw open the prison doors. He turned towards the contemplation of spiritual individuality in infinite Mind. The real man is not flesh and blood, but is the embodiment of spiritual ideas. The goodness, purity, gratitude, wisdom, faith, and courage which filled Peter's consciousness could not be imprisoned; and the one entertaining these spiritual ideas today cannot be fettered or imprisoned by error.

As one turns to God, Spirit, depending more and more upon the power and willingness of infinite Mind to supply him with all that is necessary to keep thought pure and perfect, the demands formerly made upon him by "the lust of the flesh" grow less; and then he finds that he is indeed learning to "walk in the Spirit," even to worship God as Christ Jesus taught.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Rue and Rosemary

Days will come with raindrops in them
Bringing skies of gray
But the growing times are needed
Likely we shall say.

There will be a blue mantilla
On tomorrow's hill,
Golden footprints through the meadow,
Echoes by the rill.

Days will come with teardrops in them
Bringing rue for rhyme
But the heart will bear rosemary
In its blossom time.

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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MOVEMENT OF STOCK PRICES VERY ERRATIC

Utilities Soft Spot of List —Volume of Trading Is Smaller

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The stock market made rather feeble efforts to get on its feet again today, after the wallop received from yesterday's selling wave.

Selling in advance of the three-day Labor Day shutdown appeared to have been largely completed, and closing out of short commitments lent support in spots. There was enough hangover selling to make the market rather uneven, however, and declines were fairly general for a time in the morning. The market as a whole was dull.

Pivotal industrials, like U. S. Steel, American Can, General Motors and General Electric, met support and moved narrowly, but utilities and merchandising issues gave ground. Western Union lost 4. American Telephone, off 3 at the worst, regained part of the loss. International Telephone and American & Foreign Power eased a point. R. H. Macy was down 3.

Sales exceeded a million shares.

Mildly Cheerful Views

The weekly mercantile reviews were mildly cheerful, reporting continuance of the seasonal improvement in wholesale trade, which first became notable last week. Bradstreet's reported an encouraging note of optimism, but said it was "largely in trading circles and the light industries, and, apparently, is much based on the seasonal upturn in some lines and the hope for upturn in others." Regarding wholesaling, the survey says, "Despite some expression of disappointment at the comparatively small orders in certain lines, this activity is encouraging and bound to help the general morale."

The better tone of the Berlin Boerse, on the second day of the resumption of trading, was also encouraging. The London market, however, weakened in response to yesterday's slump in Wall Street, which was not pronounced until after that market had closed. An encouraging factor of trading in Berlin was that most of the selling orders were executed at prices unchanged a little below yesterday's, while only a fraction of yesterday's offerings found takers.

A private business and financial survey prepared by a large financial concern for its directors says business leaders generally are looking for no more than a seasonal upturn this autumn, and some skepticism exists that the full seasonal increase will be attained. On the other hand, they do not expect business to recede materially from present levels, nor do they believe the final weeks of 1931 will be materially below the end of 1930.

Rail and Foreign Bonds Off

Bonds were generally lower today, although trading was of moderate proportions. The downward trend was more noticeable among the rail and foreign issues than in other groups.

Chilean 6s of 1960 were about 1 point lower, following further news of unsettlement in that Republic. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 lost as much, and Polish 7s of 1947 slumped 3 points on a few sales. These declines were more severe than most, but fractional losses occurred in such issues as German 5½s and 7s, San Paulo 7s of 1940, German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, and Colombian 6s of October, 1961.

The more active rails to recede included Illinois Central 4¾s of 1966, Missouri Pacific series F 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960 and Erie 5s of 1975.

United States Treasury 3¼s of 1946-49 were active and easy. As a whole, the Government issues were quiet with an easy tone.

Public utility and industrial obligations were less active than the rail and foreign issues, and the downward movement was not so wide.

ADVANCE IN GASOLINE AND KEROSENE PRICE

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Effective tomorrow, Sinclair Refining Company has advanced the price of kerosene in tank car lots a quarter of a cent a gallon to 5 cents at New York, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, Va., and Charleston, S. C.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, effective tomorrow, will advance the tank wagon and service station prices of gasoline one cent a gallon throughout its entire territory, with the exception of Delaware.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

KLINE BROS.

	1931	1930	Inc.%
August sales	$378,967	$341,407	11.0
8 months	3,168,018	2,677,681	18.3

EDISON BROS. STORES

	1931	1930	Inc.%
August sales	$399,940	$300,834	32.9
7 mos gross	3,818,062	2,603,094	46.6

TRANSAMERICA OWNERSHIP

A statement issued by Transamerica Corporation says that more than 750,000 shares of the capital stock are owned by members of the directorate through individual holdings, personal investment companies or family trusts. This is the largest group in the corporation's ownership. Elisha Walker, chairman, owns more than half of the above amount, and is the largest stockholder. A. P. Giannini and A. P. Giannini Company owned 56,399 shares; Jean Monet, vice-chairman, 13,390 shares; James A. Bacigalupi, president, 12,724 shares; A. Pedrine, 38,450 shares; P. C. Hale, 29,531 shares, and Dr. A. H. Giannini, 18,773 shares.

FULL SEASONAL RISE EXPECTED

The fall upturn in business will reach at least normal proportions, says the United Business Service. Stocks of goods in distributors' hands are at minimum levels, and industrial production is down to—or below—current consumption. There is every reason to believe that a considerable number of deals and enterprises of one kind or another are pending, awaiting a more auspicious moment for their execution. A normal degree of fall improvement will be the signal for action on many of these.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4—Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company's net for the seven months ended July 31 of $11,299,096 after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., is equal, after preferred dividends, to $4.67 a share on the 1,805,000 shares of common, compared with $9,552,697, or $3.73 a share on 1,791,903 common shares, in the like period of 1930.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 4	Last Sept. 3
23½	11¼	1	Adams Express	1500	12¼	12¼	12¼	
33½	22½	2	Adams Millis	1400	31½	31½	31½	31½
109¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	3400	75¾	74¼	74¾	75¾
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	53900	18	17½	17½	17½
12¾	3½		Alleghany Corp	3400	3½	3½	3¾	3¾
46¼	28	1.20	Alleghany Steel	15000	28½	28	28	28½
60	40	3	Alliance Realty	30	40	40	40	
182¾	102¾	6§	Allied Chem	4400	109	107⅛	108¼	107½
42¾	18¾	2	Allis Chalmers	1800	23	23	23	23
18½	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	13½	13½	13½	13¾
2½	1		Amal Leather	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
33	15½	2	Amerada	300	18	18	18	18
29¾	11½		Am Ag Ch Del	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼
68¼	54	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	61	61	61	
38	25⅞	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	27	27	27	26½
129¾	88¼	5†	Am Can	13900	98¾	88⅝	89⅜	88¾
38¼	14	1	Am Car &2Pdry	200	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	
86	60	7	Am Cnyne F pf	30	66¼	66½	66½	
14½	5⅞		Am Com Alcohol	200	6	7¾	7¾	7¾
16	5½		Am European	1300	10	12½	18½	19
51¾	21¼		Am & For Pow	13400	36½	34⅝	35	36½
90	60¼	6	Am & For Pow 6	400	64½	60	60	
100	79½	7	Am & For Pow 7	200	81½	79½	79½	81½
79½	44½		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	41¾	44½	44½	47
10⅝	6¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	6½	6½	6½	7
30	10½		Am Hide & L pf	100	22½	22½	22½	
31⅝	18¼	3	Am Ice	3100	18¼	18¼	18⅝	18¼
26	9¼		Am International	500	12¾	12¼	12⅝	12¼
30¾	13½	1	Am Locomotive	100	15¼	15¼	15½	15¼
8½	2		Am Mach & Mct	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23¾	8½		Am Metal	1200	9⅞	9	9	10
39⅛	5		Am Nat Gas pf	30	8⅞	8½	8½	8½
64⅞	30¾	2	Am Power & Lt	400	33	33	33	33
21½	11½	60	Am Radiator	600	13	11½	12	12
12⅜	5		Am Republics	400	6¼	6	6	
58½	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	1300	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾
102¾	83½	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	85	85	85	
138½	117½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	123½	123½	123½	
4½	½		Am Solvents & C	4300	¾	¾	¾	⅝
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14½
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	100	52½	52½	52½	53¾
108½	98	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	105	105	105	
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	37500	167⅝	165½	166¼	168¼
80¾	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	3300	45½	43⅜	43⅝	46
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	1000	42¾	41	41¾	
11⅞	5¼		Am Woolen	200	7	7	7	7
40	20½		Am Woolen pf	700	32½	31½	32¼	31½
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	4900	23⅜	23½	23¼	23⅜
18	8		Archer Daniels	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
4½	1		Armour Ill A	2200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2⅞	1		Armour Ill B	500	1½	1½	1½	
47	10¼		Armour Ill pf	100	11½	11½	11½	
28⅞	5¾		Asso Apparel Ind	300	9	8¼	8¼	
29⅝	16½	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	19½	19	19	19½
203⅝	131½	10	Atchison T & S F	500	133	131½	132½	133
23⅜	11¼	1	Atl Refining	700	16	15½	16	15¾
13½	6⅞	1	Atlas Stores	400	8¼	6⅝	6⅞	
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	2300	132¾	130	130⅜	130
6¼	3		Aviation Corp Del	1400	3½	3½	3½	3½
			—B—					
27⅞	9¼		Baldwin Loco	200	12½	12⅛	12¼	12¾
87⅞	41½	5	Balt & Ohio	2400	42	41½	41¾	41¾
80½	60	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	60½	60½	60½	63
107	101¼	6½	Bamberger pf	10	105	105	105	108
113½	99¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	106	106	106	
14½	5¾		Barnsdall A	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	200	59¾	59	59¾	58½
111	106	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	110¾	110¾	110¾	
6½	1¾		Belding Hem	2600	6	5½	6	6
45½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	7700	23½	22	22	22
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	2300	37½	36½	36½	38
70¾	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	13500	37¾	36⅜	37½	37
123⅞	96¾	7	Beth Steel pf	200	103	102½	103	103⅜
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	700	36¼	35¼	35½	35½
76½	47	3†	Borden	800	56⅝	55½	55¾	56¼
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	3800	18	17¾	17⅞	18
22¼	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	600	12⅛	12	12	12
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	200	57	56⅜	56¾	56½
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	91
64¾	51¾	5	Brooklyn Q pf	400	61½	61⅛	61¼	
129¾	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	110	109	109	108
15	8		Brunswick Balke	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9½	3		Bruns Terminal	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
70⅞	6½		Bucyrus Erie	800	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
34½	12⅜		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
5¾	2½		Budd Mfg	100	4	4	4	
13	7½	1	Budd Wheel	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
23	8½		Bullard	200	9½	9½	9½	
15¾	7	.80	Bulova Watch	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
22¼	19½		Burroughs Add	1100	22½	22½	22½	22
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	100	22	22	22	
113	95½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	100½	100½	100½	
69¾	23⅝		Byers	3800	29	28¼	28⅝	28⅝
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	200	23	23	23	22
11⅜	5		Calumet & Hecla	200	6	6	6	
45	28¾	3	Canada Dry	1400	72	28¾	29	32¾
45⅜	19⅜	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2000	20	19¾	19⅞	20½
103	95	5	Caro C&C st	50	95	95	95	
131⅜	47¼		Case Thresh	82800	49¼	47½	48⅜	48½
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	1500	21⅜	19⅞	20	21½
16	8⅞		Celanese Corp	100	12	12	12	11¾
37½	14		Celotex Corp	20	19¾	19¾	19¾	
8¼	2½		Century Ribbon	400	7⅜	6⅞	7	6⅝
30½	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	1800	14¾	14¼	14½	14⅝
7¼	2¼		Certain-Teed	400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5
23½	4		Checker Cab Mfg	1400	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	8⅜
34⅞	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	33	32¾	33	33
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	2800	35½	34½	34⅝	34¼
27½	15¾		Chi & Gt W pf	400	22⅜	22	22⅜	24½
8⅞	3⅛		Chi Mil & St P	100	4	4	4	
15⅜	4¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	400	6⅝	6¼	6½	6½
45½	22	4	Chi & N'western	200	22	22	22	22¼
35	15½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	1900	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
101	59	7	Chi R I & P 7%	100	60	60	60	60
33¾	14¼		Childs Company	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17
38	17⅜	1½	Chile Copper	150	18¾	17⅜	17¾	
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	8500	19⅞	19½	19⅝	20¼
90	77⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	79	79	79	79⅞
4¾	2		City Stores	500	2¼	2½	2¼	
25	8½		City Stores A	60	10	10	10	
105	105		Cleve C C G&Elec	10	105	105	105	
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	100	142	142	142	141⅝
50½	40	2½	Colgate1Palm-P	200	43	42¾	42⅞	43
17½	9		Collins & Aikman	1800	13	12⅞	13	12⅝
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	200	95	95	95	95
45⅜	20⅜	2§	Columbia Gas	4500	28⅜	28⅛	28½	28⅛
111⅝	55	5†	Columbian Carb	2800	57	55¼	56½	55⅝
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	400	7¼	7	7	7
90	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	90	90	89½	90	89
34	20	2	*Comm Inv Tr	200	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	24
108	101¼	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	105	105	105	105
90	82	6	*Comm I Tr cv pf	100	84	84	84	86
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	1800	16⅜	16	16½	16
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	3600	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
14¾	6⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13¼
15	3¾		Consol Flm Ind	200	6½	6½	6½	7
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Flm I pf	200	13	13	13	13
109⅝	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	11000	91¼	90⅛	90⅜	90⅜
13⅜	7¼		Consol Textile	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
30	9¼		Cont Baking A	400	11⅝	11	11	12
3⅜	1¼		Cont Baking B	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	800	55	52½	52½	56½
62⅜	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	1700	47	46⅜	46⅝	47
16⅞	8⅛	1	Cont Dia Fibre	200	8½	8½	8½	
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	1500	38¼	37¾	37¾	38½
11	4		Cont Oil	1100	9⅛	8½	8¾	9⅛
12	3		Cont Shares	200	3	3	3	3
86⅝	55⅝	3§	Corn Products	2500	64½	63½	63½	64
18	6¼	1	Coty	100	7	7	7	7
34½	26¼	2	Cream of Wheat	200	27½	27½	27½	
83¼	4½		Crosley Radio	400	5¼	5	5	5½
63	30⅜		Crucible Steel	1800	33¾	36½	36⅞	37⅜
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	20	87	86	86	88
5⅞	3		Cuba Co	100	3½	3½	3½	3
2⅝	⅝		Cuban Cane Pr	100	1	1	1	1
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	39	39	39	
100	66¼	4	Curtis Pub'g	800	67	66	66	67¼
118⅜	109	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	109	109	109	
5⅞	2½		Curtis-Wright	1900	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
8⅛	3		Curtis-Wright A	400	4	4	4	4
			—D—					
23	9½		Davison Chem	300	10⅜	9½	10	10
22	15	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	16	16	16	15½
102	45¾	4	Del Lack & W	400	45	44	44	46
19½	11	.60	Devoe & Reey A	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
23	14⅜	1	Diamond Match	500	18½	18	18	18¼
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	400	12½	12	12½	11¾
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	22	22	22	22
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	200	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼
107	71	4§	Du Pont de Nem	9500	82⅝	81⅞	82½	82½
			—E—					
185¾	118	5†	*Eastman Kodak	6500	136⅛	134	134¾	137½
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	1000	13¼	12½	12¾	12¼
69	35½		Eitingon S pf	200	55½	55½	55½	
74⅜	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	37⅞	36¼	36⅝	37¾
9⅞	6¼		Elect & M wi	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	12000	38	36⅞	37	37½
98¼	80	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	86½	85¾	86⅛	86⅝
6	49½	5	Elec Stor Battery	200	51	51	51	51
49	28½	2	Engineers Pub S	100	33	33	33	
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Big	100	27	27	27	27⅜
40½	17½	4	Erie RR 2pf	700	18	18	18	
25	15⅝	1½	Exchange Buffet	60	15⅝	16½	16½	
			—F—					
13	4½		Fairbanks pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	1		Fairbanks	100	1	1	1	
29⅜	10¼	1.60	Fairbanks Morse	100	10½	10½	10½	11
15½	4½		Fed Screw W	200	5	5	5	
30	11¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	1500	13¼	12	12	11¾
56⅛	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	300	41½	40⅜	40⅜	41½
66½	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62½
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	1100	58¼	57½	57¾	58
⅞	⅜		Fisk Rubber	900	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3½	1¼		Fisk R 1pf cv	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	1200	22⅜	21¾	22	22⅜
32½	20¼	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	200	26	26	26	26.2
38⅜	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	1800	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¾
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	300	25½	25	25½	25½
			—G—					
2⅜	⅛		Gardner Motor	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7½	4½		Gen Am Inv	300	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	56	55½	56	55⅜
47	15¼	2	Gen Asphalt	600	19¼	19	19½	19
38⅜	17½	2	Gen Baking	1400	20¼	20	20	20
9⅞	3		Gen Bronze	100	7	7	7	7¾
13	3¼		Gen Cable	200	6½	6½	6½	
65	27½		Gen Cable pf	10	33⅛	32½	32½	33¼
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	7200	39½	39¼	39⅝	39¾
110⅛	59	.60	Gen Foods Sp	1400	45½	45¼	45¼	
56	43	3	Gen Foods	1600	45½	45¾	45½	46
8¼	4½	.30	*Gen Gas & E A	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	35	3	Gen Mills	400	40⅝	40¼	40¼	40½
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	22300	34¾	34⅛	34⅜	34⅝
10¼	5		Gen Out Ad	500	5½	4¾	5⅛	5
28	8⅝	4	Gen Out Ad A	100	10	10	10	
23	8½		Gen Pub Service	800	10½	10⅛	10⅛	11
84½	60	5	Gen Ry Signal	500	46	45	45	46½
21½	9		Gen Realty	2800	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¾
57⅝	29	3	Gen Refractories	100	34	34	34	34
15½	7⅛		Gen Thea Equip	800	21½	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝
38¾	18		Gillette Saf Raz	3800	18¼	17¼	18¼	18
36	36½	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	40
16½	7¾		Glidden	400	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
9⅞	4		Gobel (Adolf)	200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	4600	26⅞	25¾	26	26¾
20½	8¼	7	Goodrich	1500	11½	11¼	11¼	11¾
66	35	7	Goodrich pf	400	43	42	43	45
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	800	39½	38½	39	38½
6½	2½		Graham Paige	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
22⅝	10		Granby	400	11	11	11	11¼
119⅛	104½		Grand Union	100	16½	15⅝	16⅜	15½
42	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	3600	38½	38	38½	38⅝
69¾	32	4	Great Nor pf	1100	32¾	32½	33¼	33¼
23¼	17½	2	Great Nor Ore	100	18½	18½	18⅝	18¾
6¾	2⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow N	1500	3⅛	3	3	3
			—H—					
30	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	28	27¾	27½	
9¾	4½		Hahn Dept Store	200	5	4⅞	5	
19½	12	1.20	Hall Printing	300	13	12	13	
7⅝	2¼		Hartman Corp B	200	3	3	3	2¼
103⅜	83½	8	Hershey Choc	200	96⅝	96½	96⅝	96½
19½	5⅜		Hollander	200	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	13⅛
104	81	6†	Homestake M	100	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¼
9¾	4½		Houdaille Her B	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
68½	27		Houston Oil	800	30½	28⅜	29	28¾
14⅛	6		Houston Oil new	500	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
65	58	4	Household Fin pf	1000	64½	64	64	64
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	300	14	14	14	13½
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	600	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
13½	5¾		Hupp Motors	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
			—I—					
89	35½	4	Ill Central	1400	36¾	33¾	34	35¾
1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 4	Last Sept. 3
73	10		Ill Central LL	10	46	46	46	
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	100	32	31⅝	31½	31¾
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	83	83	83	84½
11⅜	4½	..	Inspiration Cop	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
34	18¾	..	Interboro Rap T	100	20½	20½	20½	..
4½	1⅜	..	Interco Rub	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	500	5½	5½	5½	5½
179¾	137	8†	Int Business M	400	137¾	136½	137	136
62½	27¾	4	Int Cement	100	30¾	30¾	30⅝	30½
6	1¼	..	Int Combustion	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
39¾	13	..	Int Combus pf	100	14½	13	13	14½
60½	34½	2½	Int Harvester	800	37	36½	36½	36½
311	18¾	3b	Int Hydroelec	100	22	21½	21¾	22½
73¼	43	4	Int Match pf	500	45	44	44	44½
20½	9½	.40	Int Nickel	8300	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12⅜
4½	1¾	..	Int Pap&Pow C	300	2	2	2	2
54	46½	2	Int Shoe	200	47¾	47½	47½	47¾
38¾	16⅜	3	Int Tel & Tel	24100	30⅜	25½	25⅝	26⅜
9¼	3⅝	..	Investors Equity	100	4½	4½	4½	
			—J—					
57½	36¼	4	Jewel Tea	500	41¾	41	41	41¼
80¾	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	3200	48¾	47⅞	48⅝	48½
			—K—					
7	1⅝	..	Karstadt	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
113¾	112¼	6	Kan C P&L B pf	10	115¼	115¼	115¼	..
34⅜	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	200	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13½
3½	1⅝	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
29¾	8	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
15½	8½	..	Kelvinator Corp	1400	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
31½	14¾	1	Kennecott Cop	2200	18⅝	18⅜	18½	18¾
20½	11	..	Kinney & Co

MARKET FOR LIVESTOCK IS IRREGULAR

Heavy Steers Rise—Light Kinds Lower—Hogs Uneven—Lambs Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 4—Shipping demand for steers scaling over 1200 pounds broadened as the week progressed at the Union Stock Yards, and the market on these closed 25 cents higher than a week ago, again at the high time of the season, but yearlings and lightweight steers slumped sharply.

Hogs were irregular, with lighter weights showing slight reductions, too many of them being offered, while weighty butchers and packing sows strengthened For lambs wound up 50-75 cents under a week ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Weighty steers were receiving a premium over comparable lightweights at the close, for the first time this season. Better grade yearlings and light steers lost another 25-50 cents this week, while in between grades slumped $1 under early last week, kinds at $9.25-$9.75 late this week being on a par with some that sold at $10 upward at the high time last week, while it was hard to beat $8 for kinds that would have sold at $9 up.

Long yearlings dropped at $10.15 this week, and weighty steers made $10.10 at the close, better grades going largely at $9-$10 to shippers while short feds brought $6.50-$8.50 and grassers largely $5-$6.25. Yearling heifers reached $9.65 early, none going above $9 late, these cattle taking declines in line with the yearling steer market.

Northwestern grass cows sold all the way from $3.50-$7 and most natives $3-$4.50, low cutters and cutters turning largely at $2-$2.50. Vealers finished 50 cents higher than a week ago, with tops at $11. Bulls advanced 25 cents, weighty sausage offerings making $4.25. Stockers and feeders lost 25 cents, the bulk going at $5-$6.25, with the best at $7.25.

Butcher hogs scaling under 240 pounds closed steady to 15 cents lower, and heavier weights strong to 10 cents higher, while sows advanced 15-25 cents. The late top was $6.75, bulk of the 190-250 pounds selling at $6.50-$6.75; 260-330 pounds, $5.60-$6.50; 140-180 pounds, $5.75-$6.40; pigs, $4.75-$5.50; packing sows, $4.40-$5.25, with smooth lightweights to $5.65.

Native lambs sold at $7-$7.50 late, with bulk at $6-$6.50, and throwouts, $4-$4..50. Fat range lambs sold at $6.50-$7.50, with throwouts, $5.25-$5.75 to both killers and feeders; yearlings reached $6, and fat ewes held steady at $1-$2 for the bulk.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 — The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Sept. 2, '31	Aug. 26, '31
Total gold reserves	$3,464,960	$3,485,546
Gld hd ex agst FR nts	2,194,502	2,181,902
Total reserves	3,632,918	3,657,759
Sec by U S gov obgtn	107,959	98,782
Other bills discounted	149,326	142,936
Bills bgt in open mkt	197,868	180,518
Total bills on hand	455,153	422,236
Total U S gov sec	728,108	727,998
F R nts in act circ	1,958,203	1,945,507
Mem bnk—res acct	2,373,917	2,341,998
Ratio of tot res to dep & FR not liab com	79.4%	79.9%

The ratio of total reserve to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of September 2 compares with previous week and a year ago as follows:

	Sept. 2, 1931	Aug. 26, 1931	Sept. 3, 1930	Bk rate
Boston	79.3%	79.5%	80.1%	2½
New York	81.7	81.0	81.5	1½
Philadelphia	81.8	83.1	86.1	3
Cleveland	77.6	80.4	85.5	2½
Richmond	64.4	64.8	70.3	3
Atlanta	76.1	76.1	73.3	3
Chicago	86.2	87.3	86.1	2½
St. Louis	75.7	75.4	72.3	2½
Minneapolis	72.2	70.9	69.1	3½
Kansas City	63.2	65.2	73.1	3
Dallas	56.0	57.3	55.8	3
San Francisco	78.7	79.4	86.3	2½
Total	79.4	79.9	80.8	—

The statement of New York Federal Reserve Bank compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Sept. 2, 1931	Aug.26 1931
Gold hld ex agst FR n	$514,060	$514,060
Total gold reserves	1,177,969	1,187,088
Total reserves	1,224,497	1,238,312
Total bills discount	52,762	48,366
Bills bot open mkt	69,966	68,818
Total U. S. Govt sec	221,548	224,555
Total bills and sec	348,776	346,389
Total resources	1,769,320	1,783,976
F R notes act circs	386,563	396,105
Member bnk—res acct	1,011,147	1,001,282
Total deposits	1,110,563	1,130,347
Total liabilities	1,769,320	1,793,976

The statement of Federal Reserve Bank of Boston compares as follows: (000 omitted):

	Sept. 2, 1931	Aug. 26, 1931
Total gold reserves	$220,105	$217,833
Gold hld excl agst FR nts	160,892	160,892
Total reserves	237,537	233,888
Sec by US Gov obligations	3,548	4,334
Other bills discounted	4,870	5,979
Bills bgt in open mkt	16,724	14,866
Total bills on hand	25,140	25,079
FR nts in actual circula'n	139,580	138,767
Member bank—res acct	143,413	139,091

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	.63	$.63¾	$1.00¾
Corn, 2 yellow	.62	.61½	1.16
Oats, 2 white	.33	.33	.51¾
Flour	4.20	4.20	5.00
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	23.00
Pork	24.00	21.00	31.50
Lard	.0765	.0705	.1210
Cotton, mid-up	.0680	.0715	.1145
Zinc	.0380	.0380	.0450
Iron	16.76	16.76	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07½@7¾	.07¾	.11
Tin	.2660	.2712½	.2945
Rubber	.0512½	.0504	.0625
Sugar	.0455	.0460	.0445
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0550
Print cloth	.02877½	.02877½	.0425

PULLMAN COMPANY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Pullman Company, carrier subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., reported gross earnings of $5,412,552 in July, compared with $6,485,070 in July, 1930, while net earnings after taxes were $589,673 against $802,074 a year ago. For the first seven months of 1931 gross earnings were $37,894,666 and net $1,422,232 respectively, compared with $45,891,234 and $3,133,113 in the same period of 1930.

BROKERS' LOANS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $17,000,000 during the week ended Sept. 2 to $1,368,000,000. This compares with $1,349,000,000 last week, with a low of $1,329,000,000 on Aug. 12 and with $3,110,000,000 on Sept. 3, 1930.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	97	97
Albany PWF 6s '48	65	65
Alabama Gt South 5s	105	105
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	62½	62
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	53½	53½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	51	50
Allis Chalmers deb 5½ '37	101¾	101⅛
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	99	99
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2000	69¼	68½
Amer I & Chem 5½s '49	94⅝	94
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78	77½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	69½	69½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	16	14½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102¾	102⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	126½	126½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	108	108
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	99	99
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	91¼	91
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅝	99¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	110½	110½
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	93½	93½
Atlanta & Birm 4s '33	40	40
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	97½	97½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	45	45
Balt & Ohio 1st s '48	97½	96½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	92½	92½
Balt & Dhio 4½s '33	95⅝	95½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	75¾	75¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	101	100½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	105½	105
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	102¼	102¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92½	90½
Belding Hem 6s '36	99½	99½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110½	110½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	103½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104½	104½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '36	31¼	31¼
Bklyn Ed El 4s	103½	103
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	108	107¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100	99¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90¾	90¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105¼	105¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	73	73
Bwy & 7th Ave cn	6½	6½
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	91	91
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	20	20
Cat Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100	99⅞
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101¾	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	110¾	110¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	105	105
Can North deb 6½s '46	119¼	119¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	82½	82
Can Pacific 4½s '60	95¾	95¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	102¼	102¼
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	38½	38½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	107	107
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	55	55
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	57	57
Cen Ill El&Gas 5s '61	96½	96
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97¼	97¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100¾	100¾
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	99⅞	99⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	54	51½
Ches Corp 5s '47	91	90¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104½	104½
Ches & O 4½s B	98¼	98¼
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	65	65
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	93	93
Chicago B&Q gen 4s '58	97	97
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	23¼	23
Chicago & Erie 1st	107½	107½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105¾	105¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	63	61
Chicago M&StP 4½s	94	94
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	17	16½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	45¼	45
Chicago &Nw 4¾s cv '49	61¾	61
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	86½	85
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	84	83
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	105¾	105¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4½s '52	83½	83½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	100¼	100¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	69	67
Cin Gas & Elec 4½s '68 A	97½	97½
Cin Wis Mich 4s	94¾	91¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	99½	99½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	91½	91½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	49½	49½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	86	86
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	97½	97½
Columbia G&E 5s '52 May	98½	98
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100¼	99½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96½	96½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	107¼	107¼
Con Gas 4½s	103⅞	103⅜
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107¼	107
Con Ry 4s '56	73	73
Container Corp 5s ct 43	56	55
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	90½	90½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	59½	59½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	7	7
Del Pw & Lt 4½s '31	101¼	101¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93⅞	93¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100½	100
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	84½	84½
Den & Rio G 4½s 36	86½	86½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	45¼	44¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	48	48
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104½	104½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103½	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107¾	107¾
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	98	98
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91¾	91½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	64	64
Erie RR gen 4s '96	87½	87½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	67¾	67
Erie RR gen lien	69	68½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	67½	67½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	91½	91
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	70¾	70
Fla East Coast 5s '74	13½	13½
Gen Bak 5½s ct '40	98¼	98¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	75	75
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅜	103½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Gen Riv 6s	110½	110½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	82½	82½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	22	22
oGodrich 5s '46	59	59
oGodrich 1st 6½s '47	97¼	97¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90¾	90¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	118¼	118¼
Great Northern 4½s '61	96½	96½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	85	84
Great Northern 5s '73 C	91	91
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	90½	90¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	105¼	104¾
Har Riv Pc 4s	94¼	94¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	88¼	88¼
Houston & Tex Cen 1 ct	100½	100½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	58½	58½
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	70½	70¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	95½	95½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107½	107½
Ill Central 4s '53	62	62
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	70	70
Ill Central 4¾s '66	62¼	62
Ill Central 5s '52	76½	76½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	93¾	93¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	72¼	71
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	80½	79½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	75¾	74⅝
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	67⅜	67¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s stn '66	67½	67¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '52	52	49¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	87½	87½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	82½	82½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	79¼	79¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	66⅞	66⅞
Int Paper 6s '55	49	49
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	62	62
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	1½¼	1½¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	83	82¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	74¾	74¼
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	70	70
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	96¾	96
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '30	99½	99¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	20	20
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	100⅝	100
Laclede Gas 5½s D	99	99
L'Auiare 6s '54	20¾	20
Lehigh Cal (Pa) con 4½s 2003	97⅜	97⅜
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	99¾	98⅞
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	100½	100½
Lex & East Ry 5s' 65	105	104½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	97¾	97¼
Louis Arkansas 5s' 69	46	45
L&N uni 4s '40	97½	97½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	98	98
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93¾	93¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	97¼	97
Meade 6s '45 ww	67	67
Metro Edison 4½s' 68	101¾	101¼
Midvale Steel col 5s' 36	103	102⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104	104
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s' 61	104	103⅝
No Ill 5s	51	51
Mo K & T 1st 4s' 90	87	87
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	66	65
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	53¼	52½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	75	75
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	75¾	74½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	75½	75½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	75½	74½
Montana Power 5s A '43	102½	102¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	102¾	102¼
Montreal Tram col 5s' 41	100¾	100¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101½	101½
Nat Steel 5s	88	87½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111¼	111¼
N J Power & Lt 4½s	102¾	102¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92¾	92¾
N O Pub Ser 5s B '53	92¼	92¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83½	83½
NYC&HR deb 4s' 34	98⅝	98⅝
NYC&HR 4½s N	92½	91¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100½	100¼
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	78½	78½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	86	86
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	88	88
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	79	78⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111½	111½
NY NH&H pc deb 4s '55	84½	83
NY NH&H 4½s '67	83½	83½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	110	110
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	49	49
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	5½	5½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105½	105
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	105¼	105¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	93	93
North Ca W div 4s '44	103	101¼
North Am Co 5s '61	101½	101
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	101½	101
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	104¾	104¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107½	107½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	92	91¾
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	90	90
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	102	101½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	106¼
Ore Wash R & N 4s '61	93½	92⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106	105¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	102½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	77¼	77¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	83½	83½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	55	55
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99⅛	99⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	90	89¼
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	90	88
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '68	99⅛	99¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	92	91¾
Penn Railroad 5s '84	103½	103
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	106	106
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	108	107¾
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	99½	99⅜
Pere Marquette 5s '56	30	30
Phila Ry 4s	34	34
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	67	66¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103⅜	103
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99¾	99¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	73½	73
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	60	60
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	84¾	84½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	105½	106½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	58	57½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	82½	82
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105¾	105¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105¼	105¼
Pub Service E G 4s	100	100
Pure Oil 5½s '37	88	88
Pure Oil 5½s' 40	86¾	84½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	97½	96½
Read rfg 4½s '97	97½	97½
Remington Arms sf 6s' 37	84¼	82½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	68	67
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	26¼	26¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s' 34	81¾	80½
St Joseph Lead 5½s	94	93¾
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	90	90¼
St Louis RM&Pan 5s' 55	51	51
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	55½	53⅜
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	44	43
St Louis & SF 5s B '60	64½	64
San Ant Pub Ser 6s' 52	108	107½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s' 43	93	92¼
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49	10	10
Seabd AL con 5s' 45	11	11
Shell Pipe 5s' 52	88¾	87
Shell Union 5s' 47	72	71½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	73¾	73½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	80½	80½
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s' 38	93	93
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103¾	103¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s' 39	64½	64½
Smith A O 6½s' 33	102¾	102½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	86	86
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	93¾	93¾
Southern Pacific 4½s' 68	87	87
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	87½	87½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	84¼	84¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	96	95¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	66	66
Southern Ry con 5s' 94	103¾	103¾
Southern Ry con 6½s' 56	91	90½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s' 54	107½	108¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s' 46	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s' 51	100¾	100⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s' 45	39½	38
Tenn Elec Power 6s' 47	107	107
Texas Corp 5s' 44	95¾	94½
Third Ave rfg 4s' 60	52	52
Third Ave 5s' 37	100¼	100¼
Third Ave adj 5s' 60	35½	35¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s' 33	102¾	102¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99	99
Union Oil Cal 5s' 45 rcts ww	86¼	86
Union Pacific 1st 4s' 47	101½	101½
Union Pacific 4½s' 67	100⅝	100½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	67½	67
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98¾	98¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	66¾	66
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	72¾	72¾
Vanadium 5s	78½	78
Virginia Ry 5s '62	104	103½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	16½	16½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	100½	100½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	47	47
Wabash RR 5½s '75	55	53½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	46¾	46¾
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	48	48
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	106¼	106¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	58	57
Washington Ter 3½s '45	96	96
Warren Bros 6s	79½	76½
West Fa PUow 5s G '56	106¾	106¼
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅝	106⅝
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	64½	64¼
Western Union 5s '51	102½	102½
Western Union col 5s '38	105¾	105¾
Western Union 5s '60	102½	102½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	78	78
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	6	6
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	93½	93½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	63½	63½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	52	52
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	96⅝	96½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High Low Sep 4	Sep 3	Last Aug 28	Aug 27
1st 4¼s '47	102.28 102.27	102.28	102.29	102.29
4th 4¼s '38	104.28 104.26	104.26	104.26	104.26
US 3½s '43 Mar	102.17 102.17	102.17	102.17	102.21
US 3½s '47	102.22 102.22	102.22	102.22	102.26
US 3½s '43 June	102.20 102.18	102.20	102.18	102.20
US 4¼s '52	112.10 112.8	112.10	112.10	112.10

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53½	52¾
Akershus 5s '63	90⅝	90⅝
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	30	30
Antioquia 7s D '45	33½	33⅛
Antwerp 5s '58	100	100
Argentine Gov 5s '45	70	69⅝
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	56¾	56¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	64	64
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	64¼	64¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	64⅛	63¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	63¾	63½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	63¾	63½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	64	63½
Argentine Gov 6s '40	64¾	63¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	64	63½
Australia 4½s '56	58	54½
Australia 5s '55	62¼	61¾
Australia 5s '57	62¾	62
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	75¼	75⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105¼	105¼
Belgium (King) 6s '58	102⅞	102½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107	106⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111½	111½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106⅞	106¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58	43	42¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	55	54
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '61	45½	45½
Beglin Elec 6s '55	45½	45½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	48	46
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	13	13
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	19	18
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	33	32
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	39	37½
Brazil 6½s '27-57	39	37½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	47	46
Bremen 7s '35	73½	72
Brisbane 6s '50	46	46
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	62	62
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	36⅛	35½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¼	102
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95¾	95½
Canada (Dom) 1952s	106⅝	106⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	21	20
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	24¾	23½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	24	23½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	21	20
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	25	23
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan. 61	25¾	25
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	26	25
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	26½	25½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	26	25½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	32¾	32¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	24	24
Chilean Loan 7s '60	23	22½
China(Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	20	19½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	55½	54½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	44¼	44¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	42½	42½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	38	37
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	40	38¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	40	38½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93	93
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	97½	97½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99½	99
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	49½	49½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	55¾	54
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	92	91½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	51	50¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	39¾	39¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95¾	95½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100	99¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¾	104⅝
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	82	82
Dresden 7s '45	70	70
Duke Price Power 6s '66	103¼	103¼
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	102	101½
Dutch El sf 6s '52	101⅝	101⅝
Estonia Bank 7s '67	40	39
Fiat 7s '46	88	88
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	74½	74½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	74	74
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	80	80
Finnish A 6½s '54	61	61
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102¼	102¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	111½	111½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125
German 7s '49	84¾	84½
Germn Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	60½	60½
Germn Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54¼	53½
Germn Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	55¼	54
Germn Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	66¾	66¼
Germn Gen Elec 6s '48	60	60
Germn Gov Int 5½s	55	54½
Greek 6s '68	82	82
Greek 7s '64	100¾	100
Hansa

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

AMATEUR GOLF IN SEMIFINALS

Ouimet, Howell, Westland and McCarthy Win Quarterfinal Round Matches

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 4—At the semifinals for the thirty-fifth annual national amateur championship of the United States Golf Association at Beverly Country Club today, it was South against East, and middle West against East. William Harrison Howell of Hermitage C. C., Richmond, Va., 19 years of age, faced the veteran former champion, Francis D. Ouimet of the Woodland G. C., Auburndale, Mass. Another newcomer, Maurice J. McCarthy Jr. of the Green Meadows C. C., Harrison, N. Y., met A. J. Westland of the Sunset Ridge C. C., Chicago.

Blonde young Howell, who holds the Old Dominion, Middle Atlantic and Virginia state titles, came from behind during the afternoon round of the quarterfinals yesterday, to defeat Lester E. Bolstad of the Midland Hills C. C., St. Paul, twice "Big Ten" collegiate champion, by the count of 3 up and 2 to go. Ouimet, national champion of 1914 and runner-up in 1920, merely played steady golf to overwhelm the 21-year-old Kansas City public parks player, Paul S. Jackson of the Swope Park G. C., 7 and 6, after turning the twenty-seventh green 8 up.

McCarthy Shows Strength

McCarthy showed unexpected strength against Fay Coleman of the California G. C., Los Angeles, Calif., who attracted attention by surprising victories in previous rounds; McCarthy won by the score of 6 and 5. Westland, the Chicago district champion, emerged from a strenuous battle victorious over the Canadian amateur runner-up, Arthur W. Yates, of the Oak Hill C. C., Rochester, N. Y., 1 up.

The course was still soggy from the rains of the previous day, and immense galleries interfered with the players, especially Yates, who frequently hooked or sliced through them, and was often crowded when trying to shoot. This, however, had no great bearing on his game, as his failures were in putting, the putter refusing to work as it did during the two days of medal play when he earned a third of the top honors.

The lead was passed back and forth by nines between Howell and Bolstad. Howell won the first two holes, lost the fourth and won the eighth, turning 2 up with 39 against 42. Howell went 3 up with a par 3 on tenth, and then Bolstad won four out of five holes, all in par except the fourteenth, where he took an extra stroke and Howell used two extra for a 6. This put the St. Paul player 1 up, and he made it 2 up with a par 5 on the eighteenth. Bolstad had 38 strokes coming in, against Howell's 44, and the rounds were 80 and 83 respectively.

Howell Reverses Tendency

Howell promptly reversed this tendency in the afternoon, and turned the twenty-seventh 2 up. He won the twentieth with par 5, the twenty-second with par 4, squaring the match, and the twenty-third with a 5, 1 over par, when Bolstad's one-foot putt lipped the cup and laid a six-inch stymie. Howell went 2 up by driving the twenty-fourth green and laying his first putt close, while Bolstad carried the rough to the left of the green, pitched over to rough on a bunker, hopped the cup on his third and two-putted for a 5. Howell's lead was increased to 3 up on the twenty-fifth, when Bolstad's fifth missed the hole and hit his rival's ball. Bolstad, however, regained a hole on the twenty-sixth with par 4, and the twenty-seventh was halved in par 5s. Bolstad won the twenty-eighth with par 3, but lost the thirty-second and thirty-third when Howell sank par 4 and an extra 5, and the thirty-fourth was halved in par 4s. Their cards for this nine were 39 for Howell and 44 for Bolstad, the former being 2 up.

The Yates-Westland match was close all the way, with the former 1 up in nine, 1 down in 18, 1 down in 27, and square in 35. Westland won the third with par 3, lost the fourth when Yates went down in par 4, and went 1 down on the fifth when he used two extra for a 6. A par 3 on the sixth put Yates 2 up, but Westland cut him down with a par 5 on the seventh. Their cards were 40 each for the out stretch.

Westland Squares Match

Coming back, Westland squared the match on the thirteenth with par four, and went 1 up on the fifteenth, another par 4. A par 3 for Yates evened up the contest on the seventeenth, but Westland went back up by taking the eighteenth in par five. The cards were 79 for Yates, 77 for Westland.

Westland gained the position of 2 up when his par 4 was good enough to win the nineteenth, but he came down a notch when he took a 6 for the par 5 twentieth. The struggle was tied again on the twenty-third when Yates sank a par 4, but a similar count on the twenty-sixth enabled Westland to turn 2 up. The cards were 38 each for the first afternoon nine.

They halved the next three holes in one over par, and Westland went two up with a birdie 3 on the thirty-first. Yates got back a hole at the thirty-second with a par 4, and squared the match on the thirty-third with another par 4. This was reversed on the thirty-fourth, when Westland got a 4, but he took an extra stroke on the thirty-fifth and the match was square again.

On the last hole Yates used four getting on and curved his 10-foot putt too wide. Westland had opened the door for a half by sending a 20-foot putt four feet short, but he sank a 5 and won the match.

Ouimet, the seasoned campaigner, found the pace telling on Jackson, in his first big tourney, and had him 4 down in nine, 6 in 18 and 8 down in 27. Jackson held up his end creditably for five holes. On the sixth his ball veered into a trap, and the debacle began. Ouimet was down in par 3 for a win, and played the next three holes in par 5, 4 and 4, winning them and turning 4 up with 38 against 42.

Jackson went 5 down when the former champion sank a birdie on the short twelfth and then won his first and only hole of the round with a par 4 on the fourteenth. However, he took an extra stroke each, 5 and 6, on the fifteenth and eighteenth, going to lunch 6 down with an 80 against Ouimet's 74.

The afternoon round was started with a par 4 victory on the nineteenth for the Kansas City youth. A 6 cost him the twentieth, but a par 3 won the twenty-first. They halved three holes in 2 over par, and then Ouimet captured the last three holes to and including the twenty-seventh, with par 5 and 4 and birdie 3. Ouimet lost the twenty-eighth when he missed a five-foot putt, and halved the last two holes, the match ending on the thirtieth.

McCarthy Starts Early

McCarthy began an early advance against Coleman when he sank a 20-foot putt on the second green for a birdie 4 against a 5. The next three holes were halved in 4s, one under par, and then McCarthy laid a three-iron shot close to the pin on the sixth and was down for a birdie 2 against a 3, going 2 up. Par 5's halved the seventh and McCarthy won the eighth and ninth with par 4's, turning with a 35 against a 39, 4 up.

Coleman won his only victory of the morning round on the long eleventh with a par 5, but slipped to 4 down again on the thirteenth, where he used six strokes. Par 4's halved the next two holes, and McCarthy made another strong finish by winning three holes in par 4, 3 and 5. This game him a 36 and par of 71 for the 18 against Coleman's 79.

After lunch, McCarthy slowed up, taking two extra strokes for a 7 to lose the twentieth, and one extra to lose the twenty-first, and was only 5 up. He regained a hole, however, with a birdie 3 on the twenty-second, but before they turned Coleman won two more holes, the twenty-fifth in par 5, and the twenty-seventh with a birdie 3. Though scoring a 41 against 36 for the nine, McCarthy was still 4 up. McCarthy won the twenty-eighth with par 3 and the thirty-first with par 4.

UNITED STATES AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Quarterfinal Round

Francis D. Ouimet, Boston, defeated Paul S. Jackson, Kansas City, 7 and 6.

William H. Howell, Richmond, Va., defeated Lester E. Bolstad, St. Paul, 3 and 2.

A. J. Westland, Chicago, defeated Arthur W. Yates, Rochester, N. Y., 1 up.

Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., Harrison, N. Y., defeated Fay Coleman, Los Angeles, Calif., 6 and 5.

Tigers, Browns Win Games in American

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	90	37	.709
Washington	77	51	.602
New York	76	53	.589
Cleveland	63	64	.496
St. Louis	55	76	.420
Detroit	53	77	.408
Chicago	51	78	.395
Boston	49	78	.386

RESULTS SEPT. 3

Detroit 9, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 11, Cleveland 3.

The battle for places in the second division of the American League continued on Thursday. The Detroit Tigers defeated the Chicago White Sox, 9 to 3, and are now in sixth position, 1½ games ahead of the Sox. The St. Louis Browns held their margin of 1½ games over the Tigers by winning from the Cleveland Indians, 11 to 3. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

Six runs in the third inning, a rally which started at the expense of Bob Weiland, gave the Tigers a substantial lead over the White Sox. Art Herring went the distance for the winners and was steady most of the time. He kept eight hits well scattered. The Tigers connected with nine hits and produced them when they meant runs. Two Chicago errors figured prominently in the victory. Koenig, Walker and Rogell each batted in two runs for the winners. Walker hit a double and single. Carl Reynolds hit a double and homer for the White Sox.

Dick Coffman, Fred Schulte and Oscar Melillo were the stars as the Brown beat the Indians. Coffman worked in the box, and after a slow start, steadied down and delivered good ball. Schulte hit a single, double and home run, and scored four runs. Melillo drove in five runs and scored another himself with a double and three singles. Burns, St. Louis first baseman, also made three hits. Clint Brown drew the pitching assignment for the Indians and lasted until the eighth. Jablonowski finished. Brown scored two of Cleveland's runs while he was in the game, and hit a double and single.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	9	9	1
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	2

Batteries—Herring and Hayworth; Weiland, Garland, Moore, Bowler and Grube. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—Moriarty, Van Grafian and Guthrie. Time—1h. 59m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	5	x	11	16	2
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	9	1

Batteries — Coffman and Bengough; Brown, Jablonowski and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Geisel and Nallin. Time—1h. 55m.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 20,200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 4—Lake Placid's four major sports facilities at the III Olympic Winter Games here Feb. 4-13, 1932, will accommodate a total of 20,200 spectators; 6000 at the stadium, 3200 at the indoor arena, 6000 at Intervales ski hill, and 5000 at the Mt. Van Hoevenberg bob - run. Grand - stand, bleacher space, and standing-room will be available. The Olympic Stadium, Intervales ski hill and the Mt. Van Hoevenberg bob-run were completed and were used during the past winter season, thorough testing assuring their technical correctness a full year in advance of the III Olympic Winter Games.

TIGERS RECALL AND PURCHASE

DETROIT, Sept. 4 (AP)—Charles S. Navin, secretary of the Detroit American League baseball club, announced yesterday that the Tigers had recalled 12 players out on option and had purchased two rookies. Orlin E. Collier, a pitcher, has been purchased from the Evansville club of the Three-I League. John Pasek, a catcher, has been purchased from the Beaumont club of the Texas League. The players recalled included three outfielders, five infielders, three pitchers and a catcher who have been playing in the minors.

BREAKS 400-METER RECORD

LEIPZIG, Ger., Sept. 4 (AP)—Fraulein Hertha Wunder established a new women's world record for the 400-meter breast-stroke swim last night when she covered the distance in 6m. 42.4s. The old record was 6m. 45.6s., held by Marie Baron of Holland.

Southern Head Coach Lineup Will Have Several New Faces

Changes in Football Coaching Personnel This Season Sets Record in Conference—Three Real Veterans Remain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 4—The hop, skip and jump has long been considered an Olympic Games specialty, but those athletes who go in for this event could learn much from the trials and troubles of Southern Conference coaches who always seem to be on the move. When the opening gong sounds for the usual blocking and tackling drills on Conference gridirons, eight new faces will appear on the scene to direct the warmup activities. While changes in coaching personnel were heavy last season, this year's turnover marks the highwater point in such changes in the history of the big southern loop. Alabama, Clemson, Duke, Mississippi A. & M., North Carolina State, Virginia, University of the South and Washington & Lee have all wiped the slate clean and will have new head coaches to direct their gridiron destinies. These changes do not necessarily mean the bringing in of unfamiliar coaches for in all cases with the exception of Virginia and North Carolina State, the new mentors have worked in Southern territory before and are well-known to Dixie fans.

Eyes Center on Alabama

All eyes are centered on Alabama, recent football capital of the South, where Frank W. Thomas succeeds Wallace W. Wade. Thomas is a popular figure in Conference territory, having served as assistant at Georgia, head coach at University of Chattanooga, and then completing the cycle with a term as assistant at Georgia, his post last year. Thomas, who once starred for Notre Dame, will probably install the South Bend system at Alabama. He will be surrounded by a brilliant corps of assistants. Athletic Director H. G. Crisp, a superior line coach, will again tutor the forwards, aided by Richard Donaghue, late Notre Dame star. Harold Drew, head coach last year at Chattanooga, and Lieut. H. G. Hewitt, Army, who specializes in backfield work, complete the varsity staff.

Clemson has signed Jess Neely, a star back and end at Vanderbilt during his student days and later assistant at Alabama, as its head coach. Neely succeeds J. C. Cody, another Vanderbilt product, who is returning to his alma mater as assistant coach. The new Clemson director is expected to blend the Wade system of play with the McGugin flare for strategy in his début.

Duke, an up and coming Southern university, made a ten strike in securing the services of Wallace W. Wade of Alabama. Coach Wade's ability is a matter of public record and with good material at Duke he is certain to continue to set the pace for Conference coaches. Coach Wade has retained E. W. Cameron of the Duke staff as backfield coach while E. P. Hagler, formerly a great guard at Alabama and freshman coach at Duke last year, will help with the line. Cary Voyles, a member of the Illinois staff last year, has also been obtained and will instruct the ends.

Mississippi A. & M. did not have to go far to secure a head coach. Russell Crane, an assistant at Starkville last year, took over the reins in a temporary capacity following the resignation of Christian K. Cagle, and his late season showing was sufficiently impressive to secure for him the position of chief of staff. Crane was an all-American guard at Illinois during his playing days.

New Coach at N. C. State

North Carolina State is introducing a new coach to the Conference in the person of John P. Smith. Smith was an All-American guard and captain of Notre Dame in 1927, and has had a spell of coaching at Trinity. He succeeds J. M. Van Liew, who began the season, and Dr. R. R. Sermon, who completed the 1931 schedule at Raleigh. His chief assistant will be Frank Reese, lately of Springhill College.

Virginia was fortunate in bringing Fred Dawson from retirement to take up the work of E. C. Abel. Dawson is still famous for the wonder teams he turned out at Nebraska and the surprise drubbings his teams handed Notre Dame. The new Virginia mentor has acquired a splendid group of assistants, including A. K. Tebell, formerly head coach at North Carolina State, who will tutor the backs; E. R. Slaughter, old Michigan star and line coach at North Carolina State for the last four years, who will direct the line, and Gus Welch, famed Carlisle Indian quarterback, who will attend to the reserves and do the scouting.

Byrd begins his twentieth year as head coach at Maryland, where he also holds an important executive position. Few coaches have had the variety of experience that has accrued to Byrd, who was something of a traveling athlete during his younger days. That early training has served him in good stead at College Park, where the excellence of his teams' play is only exceeded by the fine sportsmanship of coach and players.

Coach W. A. Alexander, a former player and assistant coach at Georgia Technology, is beginning his twelfth season as head coach at the Atlanta school. Alexander has been the most successful of the alumni coaches in the Conference and a powerful factor in the promotion of all types of athletics in the South. Coach Alexander has acquired a brand new coaching staff this season to fit in with a revamping of things athletic at Technology. Jack Cannon, famous Notre Dame guard and assistant at Auburn last year, will coach the line, while the backs will receive instruction from R. L. Dodd of Tennessee, one of the finest all-around players to step on a southern gridiron.

University of the South (Sewanee) is going to try an alumnus, Harry (Heck) Clark, who in addition to playing in the backfield when a student on the mountain has been an assistant coach for some years. Clark's opportunity came when Harvey Harmon, head coach last year, was tendered a similar post at Pennsylvania.

James DeHart and his first love, Washington & Lee, meet again. After leaving the Generals and moving over to Duke, DeHart stepped out into the front rank of coaches and the 1930 season, his last at Durham, was a brilliant one. When Duke decided to sign Coach Wade the Lexington college eagerly sought the services of DeHart to replace E. G. Oberst as head coach. W. E. Tilson, an old Washington & Lee line star and assistant at Duke last year, will occupy a similar position under the old Pittsburgh luminary this season.

Three Veterans

While southern fans are wondering what the new coaches will do, they can rely with some assurance on the work of the three real veterans of the Conference. Dan E. McGugin of Vanderbilt, H. C. Byrd of Maryland and W. A. Alexander of Georgia School of Technology have seen coaches come and go, but have gone serenely about the business of turning out consistently good football teams. McGugin, the dean of southern coaches, begins his twenty-eighth season, and in the matter of longevity of service as head coach at a major college needs bow only to A. A. Stagg of Chicago. Over a span of years the McGugin record for success is probably unequaled by any active coach, and in addition to his triumphs on the gridiron the Nashville lawyer and statesman has created a most enviable record for sportsmanship that makes him a credit and real asset to the game. Coach McGugin's path should be pleasant this year with such capable assistants as J. C. Cody and Lewis Hardage. Cody, considered by many as the South's greatest tackle, left a great record as head coach at Clemson to return to his alma mater. Hardage was one of the South's finest backs at Auburn and Vanderbilt and should continue to make the Commodore backfield click.

Major Neyland Continues

Another group of mentors has been at the same college for a number of years and is fast moving toward the veteran class. Bernie W. Bierman has been in the championship flight several times at Tulane after leaving his first post at Mississippi A. & M. W. C. Raftery, who was head coach at Washington & Lee before going to V. M. I. as an assistant coach is beginning his fifth year as head coach of the Cadets. Maj. R. R. Neyland, the eminently successful coach of Tennessee, has received an Army furlough that will assure him at least one more year as head of the Volunteers. H. G. Gammage of Kentucky, W. L. Laval of South Carolina and C. C. Collins of North Carolina have each been at their respective colleges for a number of years and in every case have raised the football teams to a higher standard than that previously enjoyed.

The younger group of coaches, those who have been on the job for one or more years and are still holding forth at the old stand, includes H. Russell Cohen of Louisiana State; H. J. Mohre, Georgia; Charles W. Bachman, Florida; C. A. Wynne, Auburn; O. E. Neal, V. P. I., and E. L. Walker, Mississippi. The intercession of his ardent supporter, Gov. Huey P. Long, has given Cohen an added tenure of office at Louisiana, where he should continue to turn out excellent teams. The other colleges mentioned have wisely held their mentors whose initial efforts or successes speak well for future achievements.

Middle West System Leads

The middle West school of coaching is still in the lead among Conference coaches, 10 of the head tutors having graduated from colleges in that section with Notre Dame's six heading the field. With such an array of chief coaches from the South Bend institution, not to mention a number of assistants, the Rockne system is going to be quite the vogue. Coaches who learned their football at southern colleges, have forged forward until there are now eight in the organization. Three—Alexander, Byrd and Clark—are handling gridiron affairs at their alma maters. Neely and Cohen will see that the McGugin system is kept before the public at other colleges beside Vanderbilt. The East has fallen off in coaching prestige, until there are now only four head coaches—Neyland, Wade, Dawson and DeHart—who learned their first football in that section. Walker at Mississippi continues to be the only product of the far West type of football. He learned his football tricks under Coach G. S. Warner at Stanford University.

WORLD SHOOT IN U. S. IN 1932

WARSAW, Sept. 4 (AP)—The world rifle shooting congress, meeting at Lwow yesterday, decided to accept an invitation to conduct a rifle-shooting competition in the United States in 1932.

J. DIX FRASER SUCCEEDS LYON

Captures Canadian Seniors' Golf Association Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 4—J. Dix Fraser of the Rosedale Golf Club of Toronto succeeded George S. Lyon of the Lambton Golf and Country Club, Toronto, as champion of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association here on Thursday when he added a 77 to his 81 of Wednesday for a 158 for the 36-hole medal test. This was five strokes better than the aggregate turned in by the defending champion who has won the title 10 times since the association was formed in 1918. The new champion had a lead of one stroke at the halfway mark, but gained four more in the second round. Last year Fraser, who also started to play 13 years ago was runnerup.

Lambton Golf and Country Club captured the club championship, its four members, George L. Robinson, Lyon, T. F. Matthews and F. A. Parker, having a 36-hole aggregate of 594. Rosedale Golf Club, Toronto, was second.

The best net score over 36 holes was turned in by Donald McLennan of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, whose gross of 187 gave him a net of 147.

Cups for the best gross and best net in the various classes were won as follows:

Class A (ages 55 to 59)—Gross, G. L. Robinson, Lambton, Toronto, 166; net, H. D. Dwyer, Whitlock, Montreal, 149.

Class B (60 to 64)—Gross, T. F. Matthews, Lambton, Toronto, 176; net, D. J. O'Brien, Rivermead, Ottawa, 151.

Class C (65 to 69)—Gross, J. E. Caldwell, McKeller, Ottawa, 171; Net, Dr. H. H. Pirie, Hamilton, Ont., 148.

Class D (70 to 74)—Gross, F. D. Ross, Royal Ottawa, 188; Net, Joseph Wilson, Whitlock, Montreal, 160.

Class E (75 and up)—Gross, H. L. Putnam, Kanawaki, Montreal, 204; net, T. D. Wardlaw, Mississauga, Toronto, 151.

The scores:

	Gross	Net
J. Dix Fraser, Rosedale	158	146
George S. Lyon, Lambton	161	151
George L. Robinson, Lambton	166	148
J. E. Caldwell, McKellar	171	157
W. C. Mussen, Royal Montreal	175	161
F. A. Parker, Lambton	175	149
T. F. Matthews, Lambton	176	148
H. C. F. Poste, Cornwall	177	159
H. D. Dwyer, Whitlock	177	149
J. A. Ogilvie, Brantford	177	159
A. A. Hodgson, Mount Bruno	178	152
Dr. H. H. Pirie, Hamilton	178	149
D. Robertson, Rivermead	178	154
John Rennie, Rosedale	179	155
D. B. Mulligan, Laval	179	167
T. E. Merrett, Royal Montreal	179	151
Dr. A. A. Beatty, Rosedale	179	165
Thomas Rennie, Rosedale	180	166
C. E. Defoe, Rosedale	180	152
J. A. Mercier, Laval	180	158
W. H. Seymour, Hamilton	182	156
D. J. Obrien, Rivermead	183	141
George Lyman, Royal Montreal	183	159
J. R. Fallis, Brampton	184	160
S. L. McKay, Sarnia	183	159
A. B. Evans, Royal Montreal	184	152
A. W. Ridout, Beaconsfield	186	164
W. G. Thomson, Kanawaki	186	164
F. M. McCrobee, Royal Montreal	186	168
F. I. Ritchie, Brockville	186	159
D. McLennan, Royal Montreal	187	147
P. D. Ross, Royal Ottawa	188	170
G. S. Kilbourn, Owen Sound	189	157
Dr. A. Downing, Carleton Place	190	158
H. H. Vaughan, Mount Bruno	191	164
John Lindsay, Rosedale	190	170
R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa	193	159
C. S. Gossitt, Brockville	193	149
Joseph Wilson, Whitlock	192	160
Dr. B. Bascom, Oshawa	194	164
R. A. Hutchison, Whitby	194	164
A. D. Anderson, Royal Montreal	194	166
L. Cushing, Kanawaki	196	164
Robert Wilson, Kanawaki	197	173
H. P. Douglas, Royal Montreal	197	173
Dr. E. Archibald, Mount Bruno	197	156
F. H. Kilbourn, Owen Sound	198	158

FOUR WINNERS IN THE NINTH ROUND

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 4 (AP)—Isaac Kashdan of New York, Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of France, Dr. L. Asztalos of Jugoslavia, and G. Stoltz of Sweden, were winners in the ninth round of the international chess masters tournament yesterday. The summary:

First Board—Edgar Colle, Belgium, lost to Asztalos.

Second Board—Aron Nimzowitsch, Denmark, drew with Dr. Savielly Tartakower, Poland.

Third Board—V. Pirc, Jugoslavia, lost to Stoltz.

Fourth Board—S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia, adjourned with Boris Kostisch, Jugoslavia.

Fifth Board—E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany, lost to Alekhine.

Sixth Board—Kashdan, United States, defeated Geza Maroczy, Hungary.

Seventh Board—Dr. Milan Vidmar, Jugoslavia, drew with Rudolff Spielmann, Austria.

The leading scorers:

Dr. Alekhine, 8½-½; Spielmann, 6—3; Kashdan and Dr. Vidmar, each 5—4; Dr. Asztalos, Bogoljubow and Stoltz, each 4½—4½; Kostich, 4—4.

CHRISTIE TO RETIRE

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 4 (AP)—Walter Christie, University of California's coach of track and field teams for 31 years, has obtained permission to retire. In a brief letter to the executive council of the Associated Students, Christie made the request and it was granted. He was asked, however, to remain until the end of the 1932 season. The council decided that when Christie retires it will be on two-thirds pay for life. Christie, a noted athlete himself, came to California in 1900, not only as track coach, but as football, basketball and baseball coach as well. He had previously coached track at Williams, Columbia and Princeton and football at the United States Naval Academy. He first went into coaching at Halsey School in New York in 1893.

ROBIN WINS CUP SERIES

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 4—The last race of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club's Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup was sailed in rain over to Larchmont yesterday, and over there went the trophy, brought back only last year from the Massachusetts coast by Howard L. Curry's class sloop Gypsy. C. L. Ferrandi's sloop Robin, with victories in the first two contests, came in fourth yesterday, and thus scored 15 points, enough to carry off the prize. Second on the scoring list was Theodore S. Clark's Astrild, representative of the New York A. C., which, with a bad beginning, but second in both of the last two races, garnered 12 points.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 65

GEORGE (RUBE) WALBERG

Philadelphia Athletics, American League

First played professional baseball with the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League in 1922. Born in Seattle, Wash., July 27, 1899. Six feet one inch in height and weighs about 185 pounds. A left-handed batter and thrower. His record:

	Pos.	Games	Won	Lost
1922—Portland, Pacific Coast League	P	33	9	13
*1923—New York, National League	P	2	0	0
1923—Philadelphia, American League	P	26	4	8
†1924—Philadelphia, American League	P	2	0	0
1924—Milwaukee, American Association	P	36	18	14
1925—Philadelphia, American League	P	53	8	14
1926—Philadelphia, American League	P	40	12	10
1927—Philadelphia, American League	P	45	16	12
1928—Philadelphia, American League	P	38	17	12
1929—Philadelphia, American League	P	40	18	11
1930—Philadelphia, American League	P	38	13	13

*Athletics get him from Giants on waivers. †Optioned to Milwaukee and recalled the following year.

BY-PLAYS

IF GOOD FOR LACROSSE, WHY NOT FOR HOCKEY?

WHILE it is hardly the season for giving much serious consideration to the playing of ice hockey, a letter which was recently addressed to Mr. Duncan Munroe, president of the Montreal Professional Lacrosse Club by Mr. A. L. Caron, president of the International Professional Lacrosse League, has so much in it that fits professional hockey just as well as it does professional, or box lacrosse, as it is known, which has become quite a popular summer sport in Canada and may be introduced into one or two United States cities next year, that it is well worth while calling attention to the features of play which the lacrosse league believes are and are not for the best interests of that game. It says, in part:

"The league's object is to provide the public with the very highest standard of lacrosse. I am convinced that to achieve this result, the game must be kept clean and be played in a gentlemanly way, keeping in mind, however, the nature of the game. Rough tactics and foul play cannot be substituted for ability or knowledge of the game. Offending players in this respect will be severely penalized, and if they persist in such offenses they will be permanently expelled from play in this league. Players who are suspended will have their salary automatically stopped for the games for which they are suspended, and the amount of such salary must be remitted to the treasury of the league and become part of its general funds. This is mandatory — no official of any club may countermand this order. Further, no official of any club may directly or indirectly make good to the player the amount in part or in whole of his salary so remitted to the league's treasury.

"I am firm in the belief that the general public wants to see expert lacrosse and nothing else. This is not possible if clever exponents of this game are prevented through the bruising and cutting-down tactics adopted by the less capable players from playing the game as they know how. It is only by carefully adhering to the rules that control the play that the best elements of the game can be brought out and the best players be induced to play it. In a recent game played in Montreal, during which but few minor penalties were imposed and the game was cited as the cleanest played since the league began to operate, it was the general consensus of opinion of all those who witnessed it, that the finest lacrosse had been played, and everybody present was loud in their praise of the game.

"The very nature of lacrosse calls for practically instantaneous decisions on the part of the referees, and consequently it does happen that they err in their decisions, but, on the whole, their decisions are just and impartial, and they must be accepted by the players without discussion. I will not tolerate using insulting or humiliating language to an official. Offenses of this kind will be severely dealt with."

* * *

LACHINE HAS APPARENT CANOE MONOPOLY

When considering those individuals or organizations which have appeared to win more than their share of championship titles, the Lachine Racing Canoe Club of Montreal must be given serious consideration, and the chief problem of the other Canadian canoe clubs just now seems to be to devise some ways and means of winning their share of titles in the future. In the annual Canadian championship regatta of 1931 which was held recently, Lachine paddlers won six firsts, three seconds and two thirds in the 11 events on the program. This gave the club a total of 38 points, leaving only 50 points to be divided among the 16 other clubs which competed. This total gave the eastern division a big margin over the western and northern and gave Lachine the Dominion championship for the third year in succession. It certainly looks as if the Lachine men could paddle their own canoes.

* * *

SEEDING THE GOLFER

There may be some basis on which to seed a tennis player with more or less certainty; but seeding a golfer in a big championship tournament appears to be a very hazardous undertaking, and if anything is needed to prove the statement, a glance at the scores for the qualifying round of the United States amateur golf championship tournament which is being played at the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, should be all the evidence needed. The following were the first 10 as picked by the United States Golf Association before the championship started: No. 1, Harrison R. Johnston; No. 2, Eugene V. Homans; No. 3, T. Phillip Perkins; No. 4, John Goodman; No. 5, Charles H. Seaver; No. 6, Francis D. Ouimet; No 7, Maurice J. McCarthy Jr.; No. 8, George J. Voigt; No. 9, Dr. O. F. Willing, and No. 10, George T. Dunlap Jr. It certainly looked like a very good first 10, and few would have cared to change it before the tournament started, yet here is the way these 10 performed in the 36-hole qualifying round: Johnston was eliminated with 163; Homans was in a tie for ninth with 153; Perkins was eliminated with 162; Goodman was tied for twenty-third with 156; Seaver was tied for first with 148; Ouimet was tied for seventh with 152; McCarthy was tied for twenty-third with 156; Voigt was tied for nineteenth with 155; Willing was eliminated with 159, and Dunlap tied for twelfth with 154. In addition, five of the 10 named to fill possible vacancies in the first 10 were eliminated, and one withdrew before play started. And the start of match play found Francis Ouimet as the only former champion still in play. And just to add a little more to the lot of the seeded golfer, the first round of match play found Goodman, Seaver and Voigt falling by the wayside, leaving only three of the first 10 to continue in the championship.

Reds Defeat Cubs For Third Straight

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	84	48	.646
New York	76	54	.585
Chicago	71	63	.530
Brooklyn	68	61	.527
Pittsburgh	60	70	.462
Boston	59	71	.454
Philadelphia	55	73	.430
Cincinnati	48	83	.368

RESULTS SEPT. 3

Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 4.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2 (10 innings).
Brooklyn at New York (postponed).
Boston at Philadelphia (postponed).

The slipping Chicago Cubs dropped to one-half a game from fourth place in the National League standing on Thursday, when they were defeated for the third time in two days by the Cincinnati Reds, 3 to 2 in 10 innings. Pittsburgh opened its series with the leading St. Louis Cardinals by winning, 6 to 4. The two remaining games scheduled for the day were postponed.

Edd Roush's single scoring Taylor Douthit in the tenth inning, gave the Reds their third victory in a row over the Cubs. Owen Carroll staged a pitchers' battle with Pat Malone, the former having the edge. He limited the Cubs to seven hits, while his team mates found Malone for 10 safeties. Roush not only drove in the winning run, but also scored another and had a double and two singles. Crabtree scored the other Cincinnati run by hitting a homer into the right field bleachers. Manager Hornsby shifted his lineup in an attempt to get a winning combination. Danny Taylor was leading off with Billy Herman, young recruit second baseman, batting second.

The Cardinals batted Larry French, Pittsburgh left-hander, out of the box in the second inning and seemed well on their way to victory. However, Bob Osborn, who relieved French, pitched brilliantly for the remainder of the game, holding his opponents to three scattered hits. The Pirates drove Burleigh Grimes to the showers in the third inning after scoring all of their runs. Piet led the Pittsburgh attack with two doubles and a single in four times up. He accounted for three runs. Frankie Frisch made three hits for the Cards Lloyd Waner's triple for the Pirates was the longest hit of the contest. The scores:

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	9	1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Carroll and Sukeforth; Malone and Hartnett, Hemsley. Umpires—Moran, McGrew and Reardon. Time—2h. 8m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	x	6	11	1
St. Louis	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	1

Batteries—French, Osborn and Grace; Grimes, Lindsey, Rhem and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Osborn. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Donnelly, Pfirman and Rigler. Time—1h. 34m.

NOIRAM TAKES LEAD IN YACHTING SERIES

ATLANTIC CLASS ASSOCIATION YACHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Yacht and Club	Points
Noiram, Larchmont Yacht Club	13
Pronto, Pequot Yacht Club	10
Taicoon, Warwick Country Club	9
Rumour, American Yacht Club	8
Marianna, Greenwich Beach Club	6
Solera, Cold Spring Harbor B. C.	5
White Cloud, Sewanhaka-Corinthian Y.C.	4

WARWICK, R. I. Sept. 4 (AP)—Noiram, the Larchmont Yacht Club's challenger for the championship of the Atlantic Class Association, won the second race of the championship series sailed from the Warwick Country Club at Warwick Neck, yesterday afternoon and got a 3-point lead over Pronto, the Pequot Yacht Club boat that won Wednesday.

The battle for second place was close, Taicoon, the Warwick Country Club's defending boat crossing one second ahead of Rumour from the American Yacht Club; 10 seconds ahead of White Cloud from the Sewanhaka-Corinthian Y

COURT REFORM MOVE APPROVED BY LONDON BAR

Speed and Economy Is Sought in Proposed Changes in Litigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Reforms to speed up litigation and reduce its cost in London law courts have been approved by the Bar Council and the Law Society, and recently were advocated by the London Chamber of Commerce in a memorandum to the Lord Chancellor. The alteration of certain rules is asked to make legal procedure quicker and cheaper.

A business manager, to devote his entire time to arrange lists of cases and direct operation of the courts, is most urgently needed, the Chamber believes.

The greatest reduction in the cost of litigation must be obtained by alterations in the system and procedure, the chamber holds. There should be consideration by the master of the court, or a judge, after pleadings as to the further procedure to be adopted. Litigants should be satisfied with an appeal to only one court of appeal, the chamber contends.

Dates of trials should be fixed, it is insisted, and documents should be accepted in evidence without formal proof unless challenged. Evidence from abroad should be given in written form, such as an affidavit or declaration; and written evidence should be more widely used in substitution for oral evidence, so reducing expenses.

It is suggested that witnesses be permitted to submit their evidence in written form unless the court or the judge shall order them to appear personally. If either party to a suit wants witnesses to appear personally, the cost of such appearance shall devolve upon the party so requesting.

The chamber also asks abolition of the rule whereby a junior counsel is entitled to a fee of from three-fifths to two-thirds of his leader's fee. Otherwise, the chamber believes the fees of the average solicitor or barrister are reasonable.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:20 Harry Connors, baritone.
5:30 NBC, Interior decoration talk.
5:45 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 "Old Man Sunshine and Bozo."
6:30 Old Painter; time; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:30 Whiting's program.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Cliquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Kodak Week-End Program; Countess Olga Albani, soprano; Men About Town Quartet; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air; film, vaudeville and radio stars; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musical Travelogue.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 Fireside Songs.
5:30 Edward J. Lord.
5:45 Agricultural markets; talk.
5:55 Organ Interlude.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
6:30 Mars Rocket Hour.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not"; Robert Ripley.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra.
8:30 Home Circle Talk.
8:45 Boarding House skit.
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Orchestra; Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Waves of Melody.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review; temperature.
11:15 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount Organ, Harry Foisey.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Boston Market Program.
5:45 Educator Orchestra; time.
6:00 "Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 "Program Builders."
6:30 Lee La May, baritonette.
6:45 Two pianos and soloist.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 Pitts Harmony Monarchs.
7:30 CBS, Colt program.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, Howard Barlow's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Liberty Hour sketches; music.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes.
10:00 CBS, Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbird's quartet; Sam Lanin's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar."
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ Recital.
11:30 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Hawaiian Melodists.
6:00 Lynn Community program.
6:15 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Peggy Rais and her guitar.
7:00 Tone Pictures.
7:15 Cathedral Echoes.
7:30 Magrane Memories.
7:45 Etchings in Music.
8:00 Songs We Love to Hear, with Madame Alberti, soprano.
8:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:30 p. m.—CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
5:45 CBS, Talk by Edna Wallace Hopper.
6:00 CBS, Earl Carpenter's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Twomey's Irish Pipers.
7:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Riverside Foursome, male quartet.
8:30 Talk; voice and piano.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 Bing Crosby.
11:15 CBS, St. George Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Don Bester's Orchestra.

Playwright Terms Hollywood, 'Elegant'

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Hollywood has become, in the words of Mr. Frederick Lonsdale, English playwright, "quite elegant." "And I mean it seriously," added Mr. Lonsdale yesterday as he climbed up the Mauretania's gangplank en route to England.

"There is no longer," he said, "confusion as to whether the servants are guests."

Mr. Lonsdale said he was amazed to find Hollywood was practicing economies, just like the rest of the world.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by Good Housekeeping Institute; sell at 25c; sample free. P. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St. Boston Mass.

SELL beautiful 21-card, $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOERLA CO. Dept. S-19. Fitchburg, Mass.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners; Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

COUNTRY BOARD

OLD ORCHARD INN—36 acres enclosed woods; wide, open porches; recreation, rest, study; cottages for guests with attendants; motorists accommodated; special rates. Roslyn, L. I., opp. P. O. Tel. 603. One hour New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY of refinement in each principal city to represent high-class Fifth Avenue hotel; should have wide social and business acquaintance; work does not call for sale of merchandise but is rather that of making contacts and need not necessarily interfere with other activities; no investment other than whole or part time and good commissions will be paid on results produced. Kindly write qualifications to manager. Box B-80, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE INC., Dept. 33-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The Maples
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A home with surroundings quiet and harmonious, where guests may have experienced care if needed, or come for rest and study. (Under management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter for the past 12 years.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Regent 1090, Asp. 6419.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

J. M. MANGHUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Refined German, speaking English, wants position without wages with elderly couple or children as nurse or companion for earning free ticket to Europe any time; best of references. Address MISS FRIEDA TRENKNER, 4481 Hortensia St.

CANNERS AID FRUIT GROWERS IN BRITAIN

Produce Once Destroyed Assured of Market by Canneries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A number of up-to-date fruit and vegetable canning factories have sprung into prosperous activity in the counties of Kent, Cambridgeshire and Worcestershire.

Already 40 firms are at work under the National Mark Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture. Falling prices for agricultural produce caused many farmers last year to let most of their soft fruit and certain vegetables rot in the fields for want of a market. But this summer, in the districts where the canning factories have appeared, the growers, in ever-increasing numbers, have brought their fruit and vegetables to the canners and received satisfactory prices. The factories are self-contained, the cans being manufactured on the spot. And the farmers are enthusiastic over the prospects which this new enterprise has opened up to them.

The canning industry is still only in its infancy in the British Isles. The proposal, made several years ago, to start extensive home canning, was not greeted with any great optimism. The difficulty of breaking into an organization, such as that built up by foreign importers of canned fruit and vegetables in the course of 50 years, was held to be very great. Two or three years ago £20,000,000 was being spent annually by Britain on imported canned goods. But already an encouraging proportion of this sum has been won by British canners.

Within a short time, it is said, the whole country will be divided into areas, each with its own canning factory, into which will pour the pick of home-grown produce. Farmers in Britain have been far from prosperous for a long time, and immediate prospects are said to be even more gloomy, so that the bright star of the new canning industry is all the more welcome to them.

Church to Build Skyscraper Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—The board of trustees of John Street Church, at 44 John Street, has approved a design for a 19-story office and church structure to rise on the site of the present building and had appointed committees to carry on the work, it became known yesterday. The site of the John Street Trust fund building, which adjoins the church property, will be used also.

The John Street Church was said to be the oldest Methodist Church in the United States. The property was turned over to the general Methodist conference 50 years ago to be held for posterity and cannot be sold.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—Weather; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:10 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Philadelphia, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

EXPERIENCED public utilities accountant, auditor and office manager seeks permanent connection. H. W., Box 369, Haddon Heights, New Jersey.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Variety of antiques; original doutchfoot slant top, 33½-inch maple desk. ROSA M. BLODGETTE, Rowley, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Back Bay Apartments
1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BOSTON—Steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, 5 rooms, Suite 1, $70; 6 rooms, Suite 4, $65. 61 St. Botolph St. See JANITOR or phone Hyde Park 0030-R.

BROCKTON, MASS., 463 Belmont St.—4 rooms, set tubs, gas, electric lights, piazza, garage, shade trees. Tel. mornings 2595-W. Call Saturdays after 2 p. m., all day Sunday and Labor Day.

Cambridge
WHITEFIELD HALL
19 Garden Street
Convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges and Christian Science Church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators, refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Desk service, also maid service if desired. 1 to 6 rooms—1 and 2 baths.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
ATTRACTIVE CAFE
Intelligent, considerate service assured
Also Concord and Lexington Halls
THOMAS BURDETT, Mgr. Uni. 2263 or 3984

FREEPORT, Hampstead, Port Washington, L. I.—Modern apartments, heat, hot water, janitor service; centrally located within walking distance of station; rents very reasonable. Write owner, T. K. SCHMIDT, 208 Horton Highway, Mineola, L. I., or call Garden City 2029.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $75. Apply on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston
Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms separate; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

IN MILTON, MASS.
6-room apartment, 2nd floor, all improvements; 3 minutes to business center and rapid transit; 22 minutes to Park Street; garage if wanted. 76 Elliott St. Tel. Milton 2118.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 98th—Beautiful unfurnished apartments 1 to 3 rooms, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

The Riverside
Apartment Hotel on the Charles
Attractively furnished or unfurnished 1-5-room suites. Frigidaire, housekeeping; full or limited service; reasonable rates; parking space; garage; short or long periods.
420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge Uni. 4726

Ye Paul Revere
SOMERVILLE, MASS., 391 Broadway, Winter Hill—Apartments now available; modern in every detail; splendid environment; especially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and F. A. WALKER, Tel. Somerset 0751-M or Mystic 0048.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 5th Ave.—Will share exclusive bachelor's apartment with gentleman, who may also occupy own private suite consisting bedroom, bath, living room: Ampico radio; elegant atmosphere; conservative; $90 monthly. Atwater 9-1178.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; 35 acres; playground; scientific care combined with love and understanding; camp life during summer. EDITH L. CAPEN, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

CARPENTERS

R. W. WHITEACRE
Carpenter and Builder. Repairs of every description. Personal attention given. 70 Brington Rd., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Aspinwall 1680.

COUNTRY BOARD

AN ideal place to stay in the mountains; especially attractive in the autumn; reduced rates. MISS GEORGIE GOODLOE, Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

DODGE INN—A delightful, homelike place in the Shawangunk Mountains; good food well cooked, daintily served; comfortable beds; pine grove; fishing, bathing near by lakes; bus from New York. Route 17; $18 to $21 per week; $7 for week-end; come, rest and study; 11th season. Box 1 MRS. E. E. AVERY, Rock Hill, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES C. ALFORD
25 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-0935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 158 West 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner occupies remainder of building.

FOR SALE OR RENT

VERY attractive modern house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, 2-car garage, shaded lawn, rent $200.00. 412 Pepper Road, Jenkintown, Pa., Rydal District, Ogonts 3621.

GARAGES

Wm. Hubert, Prop. LAfayette 3-0700
ROYALTON GARAGE
First Class Service
1386 Atlantic Ave. Brookyn Nr. New York Ave.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Capable woman to assist daily in housework part time; vicinity of Newton Highlands, Mass. Phone Centre Newton 1868-W.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A QUIET home for those needing care and attention including those working out the problem of mental inharmony. MRS. LENORE T. HAMMOND, 887 Somerville St., Manchester, N. H. Telephone 6186.

THE MISSES PARKER
42 Ashland Street, Arlington Heights, Mass. Home for Rest and Study. Experienced care if needed Arlington 0312

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1366
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 3099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
834 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 8398
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

DARRAH SENT TO PANAMA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—War Department special orders yesterday relieved Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Darrah as chief of staff of the Third Corps Area at Baltimore, Md., and ordered him to duty in the Panama Canal Zone.

HOMES TO SHARE

PHILADELPHIA, 4317 Chester Avenue.—Lady living alone will share home with ladies or man and wife, or will rent rooms, furnished, Evergreen 7607.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Furniture for one room apartment, bath and kitchenette, mahogany furniture, real rugs, curtains, drapes, lamps, dishes; very reasonable, write C-37, room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO. N. Stacey, Mgr., 433 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 3907, Uni. 3798-W.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, part time Salmon Towers, 11 West 42nd Street. Phone Longacre 5-5400.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office to rent part time, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Suite 1633, 33 West 42nd St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior painting and decorating, paper hanging, upholstering, furniture repairing. PAUL PHILIPOFF CO., 91 Chestnut St., Boston. Tel. Haymarket 1469.

N. Y. C. and suburbs—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; reasonable estimates; expert FLEXWOOD application. SWENSON, 320 Audubon Ave., Wash. Heights 7-7415.

PAYING GUESTS

CRAG-CREST
CRAGMERE PARK, MAHWAH, N. J.
High in the Ramapo Hills, a home of quiet surroundings and atmosphere of love for rest, study, recreation; open all year. MRS. JANE CRAFT STEWART, Tel. Cragmere 3895.

ROSE LODGE and TEA GARDEN IN THE BERKSHIRES Copake Falls, N. Y. Ideal for Fall vacations, 100 miles from N. Y. C. on Route #22; also New York Central 10 minutes from station; all conveniences. Tel. Copake 31-2-1.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc. Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

SUNSET VIEW FARM
In the HEART of the WHITE MOUNTAINS
Bethlehem, New Hampshire
Restful, with splendid opportunities for study; home cooking; price moderate; booklet. MRS. ELLA W. GILMAN, Box 153.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

STADIUM PLUMBING CO.
R. F. RODENHISER
348 Cambridge St., Allston, Mass.
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Installation and general repairing of plumbing, steam and hot-water heating; estimates cheerfully given.
Stadium 1191, 1192 or 3991

REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTIVE old Cape Cod house and acreage for sale at a bargain. HELM, 619 Commercial Street, Provincetown, Mass.

FARMS
Hazen & Shague (Inc.)
REALTORS—Founded 1877
637 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Middlesex 2793

LOVELY modern home for sale; recreation room, oil burner, Frigidaire; best neighborhood; near transportations and schools. Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Hillcrest 4017-M.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Owner must sell or rent at once 8-room house, 2 baths; convenient location, beautiful grounds. Phone or write after Sept. 8. W. H. WIEWEL, 30 Sherwood Ave., Pelham Manor, N. Y. Phone Pelham 2355.

RESORTS

The Eddy Farm
Spend beautiful September in country. Golf, boating, bathing, tennis, dancing. Accommodate 225. Select clientele. Booklet. Special Sept. rates. Phone 218.
M. PATTERSON, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

RIDING ACADEMIES

LADDIN ROCK RIDING SCHOOL
Boston Post Road, Old Greenwich, Conn.
invites your inspection; beautiful woodland trails, gentle and spirited horses; reasonable rates, thorough instruction. Phone Old Greenwich 7-1322.

ROOMS AND BOARD

TWO rooms with board, near stations; garage if wanted. 136 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, New York. Tel. Oakwood 3359.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BOARD wanted, preferably on farm in New England, with Christian Scientists preferred, for boy of 13 years and where he can be tutored in 7th grade subjects. Address Box N-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

STARTING from October 1st business woman would like furnished or unfurnished rooms and meals; with private family located in New York City, within walking distance of E. 57th St. Write Box X-51, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

VICINITY YONKERS—For middle-aged woman; must be reasonable. Write stating price, M. W. R., Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS., 118 Division St.—500 yards west of Route 1, 32 miles from Boston, 12 miles from Providence; quiet, reasonable. MRS. ALVAN H. WHITING.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Comfortable, attractive room in private home, in excellent neighborhood; meals optional. Tel. Arlington 2301-J.

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. University 4-8763

BOSTON, 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 3 (PRATT)—Near Christian Science church; clean, comfortable rooms; transient or permanent rates. 5, 6, 7. Com. 5986

BOSTON near Public Library—Delightful room; highest references; low rental to right person. Tel. Com. 1648 8-9 a. m., 5-6 p. m.

BOSTON—Quiet room next bath; home privileges. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 27.

NEW YORK CITY, Downtown lodgings 151 East 44th—Single, double, suites; housekeeping privileges; business people; 87 up. Vanderbilt 3-2818 mornings.

N. Y. C., 515 West 110th (12 D)—Exceptionally light, sunny front double, beautifully furnished; connecting bath (for 3); very exclusive.

N. Y. C., 533 W. 112th (6A)—Two finely furnished outside medium, running water; quiet home atmosphere; private family; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 140 West 78th—Attractive, large-small rooms, with or without bath; congenial, homelike atmosphere; transients accommodated Trafalgar 7-9816.

N. Y. C., 600 West 140th, Apt. 12, Edgecombe 4-9441—Refined home, large front room on Broadway; every convenience; gentlemen.

N. Y. C., 350 West 110—Room for 1-2 ladies; small, light, elevator apartment; electric refrigeration. Academy 2-0942. MUERLING.

PHILADELPHIA, 524 North Twenty-first St., Two attractively furnished bedrooms, also sitting room. Private home. Call evenings between 7 and 8. Poplar 2436.

PHILADELPHIA, 433 South 45th St.—Delightful furnished rooms, highest reference, for gentlemen or business women. Phone Baring 3120.

PHILADELPHIA, 4629 Spruce Street—Rooms, hotel service, breakast optional, private bath, running water, $1 a day up. Alleghany 3141.

ROOMS WANTED

PIANO teacher wishes to give lessons for room rent, mid-Manhattan. Address Box 201, 340 W. 85th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUILDING superintendent's position wanted in New England school or college by young married man. N-99, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JUNIOR accountant, investment banking experience, desires connection with similar or commercial enterprise. Write Box E-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER desires change position. Edison phone operator, 3 years' experience, general office detail, competent, reliable. Write Box W-31, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

WOMAN of refinement desires position, companion or housekeeper; speaks German, drives car. Write Box E-61, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

YOUNG woman, college educated, with baby, desires home for services; small remuneration; congenial companion; practical experience; highest references. Write Box D-16, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

STOREROOMS FOR RENT

STORAGE ROOMS—75c per month per room. STORROW SHOP, Inc., Tel. B. P. 2280, 103-125 Fairmount Avenue, Hyde Park, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

OLD MYSTIC, CONN.—Country place on river, near ocean and lake; boating, bathing, tennis, hiking; ideal for season; booklet. MRS. AILEEN ORAY.

SCOTTS' West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences, bathing, fishing; open all year; $16-$18 weekly.

UPHOLSTERERS

CIRCLE UPHOLSTERING CO.
McCOUBREY BROS.
Home upholstering, polishing, repairing. We call and deliver; satisfaction guaranteed. 109 Brighton Ave., Allston, Mass. Sta. 4745.

MAINE

AUBURN

Ford
Firestone Tires, Accessories and Storage
AUBURN MOTOR SALES, Inc.

FRANCIS ELECTRICAL CO.
ROY E. FRANCIS, Prop.
ELECTRIC FIXTURES
PHILCO RADIOS, and
All kinds of Electrical Work
74 MAIN ST. Tel. 4643

Why Pay More?
Prices will advance soon
We can supply you with the famous Franklin Coal, also Cleercoal, New River Soft Coal, Wood, Coke, Kindling.
AUBURN CASH FUEL CO.
212 COURT STREET

New Fall
Coats and Dresses
at NUTTERS
Coats, $9.95, $14.50, $18.50 and $23.50
Dresses and Suits, $5.95 and $9.69
46-48 COURT STREET

Next Time You Have Guests for Sunday Dnner, Bring Them to
The ELM HOUSE
AUBURN
Beautiful, quiet dining room and excellent, well-served food.

BANGOR

BANGOR FURNITURE COMPANY
88 Hammond St., Bangor, Me.

WHITTALL'S
THE MARK OF QUALITY
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
NEW DRESSES
Washable Crepe—Shantung—Chiffon
Also a complete line of Knitted Sportswear
We invite your inspection.

Smith's Speciality Shop
COE BLOCK, 61 MAIN STREET
FALL DRESSES
and HATS
Also Accessories to Complete the Costume
Kickernick Underdress is Different
MAY WE EXPLAIN?

Walk-Over
SHOE STORE
44 Main Street

Eat More Fruit
BANGOR FRUIT CO.
20 CENTRAL STREET
Quality Fruit at Low Prices
Come and be convinced

ETTA R. THAYER
22 CENTRAL STREET
Featuring the
Gage Fashion Mirror Hats
We specialize in Remodeling

DILLINGHAM'S
Booksellers and Stationers
13 HAMMOND STREET

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
and Other Good Wearables
Miller & Webster Company
FAIRMOUNT BEAUTY PARLOR
554 HAMMOND STREET
TELEPHONE 8969

Townsends Food Shops
THREE STORES
Grocery and Market, 271-3 State Phone 4243
Grocery, 11 Water St. Phone 2-1783
Market, 20 Water St. Phone 4183
Order from store nearest to you for prompt delivery

Josephine Clukey
MILLINERY
12 STATE STREET
EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE OF DOBBS HATS

E. W. WILDE
Groceries, Meats and Provisions
99 CENTER STREET Tel. 190

PARKER'S
NOTED FOR QUALITY SEA FOOD
LIVE AND BOILED LOBSTERS OUR SPECIALTY
POST OFFICE SQUARE TEL. 3800

W. C. BRYANT & SON
JEWELERS
48 MAIN STREET
A beautiful store filled with beautiful things We invite your inspection.

LEWISTON

WE SELL
Cities Service Heating Oils
Domestic Fuel. Furnace Oil. Range Oil. Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
College & Sabattus Streets Tel. 3750

MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

Complete Harper Method Service
Full line of Harper Method Cosmetics
The Harper Method Shop
HARRIET N. LOWRY, Prop.
Manufacturer's Bank Bldg. Lewiston

Full size
Bar Harbor Chairs
Natural finish with fancy cretonne-covered cushions and soft padded backs.
SPECIAL FOR $4.75
BRADFORD CONANT & CO.

The Pickering Hat Shop
30 SABATTUS STREET Tel. 989-W
New Fall Hats
Now on Sale. Many in Large Headsizes
"THE BEST; ALWAYS"

For School Days
Trunks—Bags—Cases
Hartmann's Student Specials
All reasonably priced
FOGG'S LEATHER STORE
LEWISTON

PORTLAND

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
530-532 CONGRESS ST. 599 CONGRESS ST.
Both famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

Autumn Vacations
Washington, Atlantic City
Quebec-Montreal
Short Ocean Trips
Three Weeks' Tour to Europe
Let Us Help You!
FRED E. GIGNOUX
TOURIST and TRAVEL BUREAU
Middle at Exchange Street

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
for MEN *and* WOMEN
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
539 Congress Street, Portland

LET
CARLES'
Be Your Hairdresser
514 CONGRESS STREET

"DONNELL'S"
135 Congress St., Portland, Me.
Tel. Forest 78083
School Supplies

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

"Added Delight with Every Bite"
HUNT'S
Downy-Flake
Donut Shoppe
ARLINGTON CENTER
457 Mass. Avenue Arlington 3682

DRESS UP YOUR HOME WITH FLOWERS
They are reasonably priced now.
Phone ARL. 3090—3091, or visit
Anderson's Greenhouses

LAWN MOWERS
at Reduced Prices
Menotomy Hardware Co.
HIRAM COLTON, Pres.
665 MASS. AVENUE Arlington 1551

BELMONT

G. A. Delesdernier
TAILOR
CLEANSING
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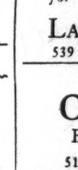

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Red-Legged Locust
(Melanoplus femur-rubrum)

Where: In most any plot of grass or sedge throughout New England from seashore to mountain top.
Distinguishing features: Body brownish in color; red legs.

Locusts and grasshoppers are often confused. Locusts are grasshoppers but grasshoppers may not be locusts. Grasshopper is a term applied to members of three large families, such as some of the large green crickets that leap, certain of the long-horned or green grasshoppers, katydids and the short-horned grasshoppers or locusts. To this latter family *(acrididæ)* belongs our red-legged locust, the common hopper of nearly every New England grass plot.

Its red legs and short horns (antennæ) easily identify it. With its comparatively slender body and with its wing covers extending beyond, it uses its long, slender red legs to best advantage. If man could jump relatively as well, one-eighth of a mile at a leap would be possible.

The mouthparts are large and well developed, labrum and mandibles with their large cutting teeth are clearly visible, and the abdomen has 10 segments. The whole head is sunk well in the thorax and the large compound eyes are widely separated. In addition to these two large eyes, three ocelli or simple eyes, capable only of distinguishing night from day, may be found, one between the antennæ and two directly below. This makes a total of five eyes for the grasshopper and if you wish to count up the number of cells that go to make up a compound eye—for each cell is really an eye in itself—the number would run up well into the hundreds.

The female is provided with digging organs, made up of plates which develop on the last two body segments, allowing her to deposit her eggs in the earth to hatch. The young nymphs go through several stages of growth and skin-shedding before they become full-sized "grasshoppers," and are granted their fiddler's ticket in the insects' musical union. "Fiddling" is accomplished by rubbing the hind legs against the hardened veins of the outer wings.

A Word a Day

Gerund

Pronounced *jer'-und*, with *e* as in *jest*, *u* very short as in *circus*.

"Gerund" is derived from the Latin *gerundum*, "that which is to be done or carried on" (*gerere*, "to carry on or perform"), and is applied by us to a verbal noun—that is, a verb, usually a present participle (ending in *-ing*), which is used as a noun, as, "*walking* is good exercise." (The term is also applied to what is commonly called a "gerundial infinitive"—the old "dative infinite"—in such forms as "bread *to sell*," "a hat *to buy*.")

The gerund being generally in the form of a present participle, care must be taken to insure an apparent difference between them. In "I saw John *walking*," the italicized word is obviously a participle; but "John's *walking* was seen" contains a gerund. Note in the last example, as well as in "my coming," "his going," "Mary's singing," etc., that a noun or pronoun accompanying a gerund must be in the possessive.

Example: "A gerund may be the object of a preposition—which a participle cannot be; but the latter may be an adjective—which the former cannot be."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

A Touchy Subject

The shop assistant was surrounded by goods he had fetched down from high shelves.

"Are you sure you have really shown me everything you have in the shop?" asked the determined-looking shopper.

The assistant sighed. "Not quite," he muttered; "I have an outstanding account of yours if you care to look at it."—*Pearson's.*

Following Orders

"Why, Martha," cried the thin sister, "why on earth are you boiling all those chocolate bon bons?"

"Well," sighed the stout girl, "I am on a liquid diet for awhile."

For Future Use

Diner: "Waiter, will you put a sample of this gravy in a small bottle for me?"

Waiter: "What for, sir?"

Diner: "I want to get a vest to match it."—*Capper's.*

A Quotation for Today

WHERE there's love and truth there's heaven.
—COVENTRY PATMORE.

Credit to the Cloth

Leeds, Eng.

IT WAS necessary for a crippled news vendor, living at Brigling-ton, to visit Leeds to be fitted with a special boot. But he had no one to sell his papers for him. By the kindly action of a Congregational clergyman, who offered to do this, he was able to go.

This clergyman first arranged for the news vendor to be motored over to Leeds, then for two hours he stood selling his papers for him, urging his many customers to pay not less than sixpence or a shilling for them.

There were those who said that the clergyman was not doing credit to his clerical cloth, but he assured them that the selling of papers was as honorable as selling anything else and not less honorable than preaching.

One can imagine the gratitude of the news vendor on his return to find that the money which his kind friend had obtained for his papers was enough to enable him to pay for his boot!

The Children's Corner

Dickey Bird and His Playmates

(A True Story)

ONCE upon a time a little canary bird came to our house to live. He had a new cage that looked like a large golden ball. It hung in the wide sunny window in our dining room. One day when I was sitting near the cage, I turned around in time to see little Dickey reaching between the wires to pull my hair. He had a merry twinkle in his eye, and cocked his head on one side, for all the world as though he were saying, "Come on, let's play." "All right, I will, Mr. Dickey Bird," I said, and opened the door of his cage and held up my hand. Out hopped Dickey Bird upon my finger.

After that his cage was always open, and he flew in and out as he chose. At breakfast he stood on the table near Daddy, and now and then pecked at the toast on his plate. He would cock his head on one side and give a bright, merry chirp at Daddy, and then fly over to Baby's shoulder, sometimes pecking Baby's ear so hard he would have to be shoo'd away.

"Good-by, Dickey," Daddy would call, and instantly Dick would spread his wings and fairly run along the table to the place where Daddy stood. Then he would fly up and peck Dad very gently on the lips, kissing him good-by as the children did.

I wish that you could have seen this slender, trim, graceful little green canary, who sang so beautifully and was so very happy in his freedom. His special perch outside his cage was the top of a large picture in the library. That was his lookout tower, and I am very sure that he planned his happy pranks up there. Perhaps he mistook a wide-top vase of flowers on the mantel for a deep, well-sheltered pool, for every time he had a chance he took his bath in that vase, and oh! what a splash and splatter he made! And how daring he must have felt!

Often Daddy sat reading, too engrossed to notice Dickey. The little fellow would perch on the top of the paper or book in Daddy's hands, and if he still could get no attention, then Dick would sing, or fly down in Dad's face, or peck his ear.

Baby often rode his little velocipede through the house with Dick perched on his head or shoulder. Every time they rode through the dining room Dick would hop off upon the sideboard, where he would dance along in front of the mirror, singing gayly and pecking at the bird reflected there, but he was always ready to hop back upon Baby's head when he passed by the sideboard again.

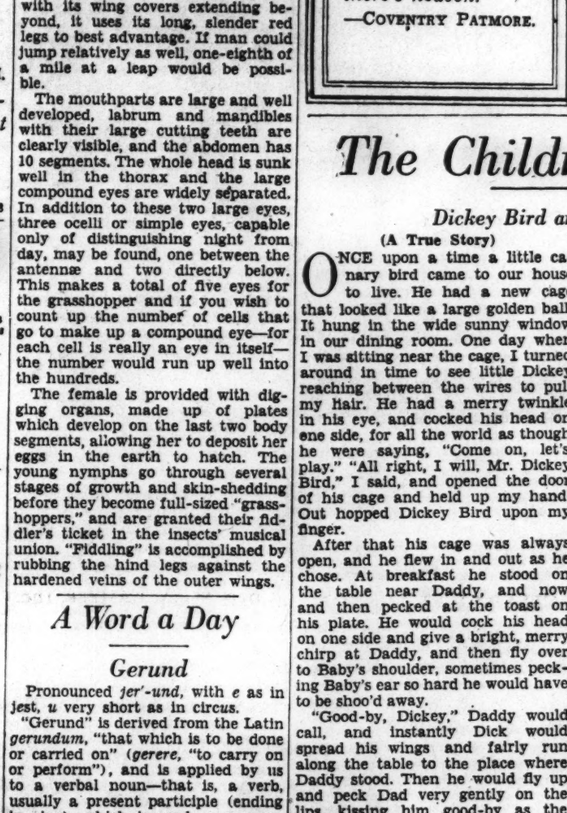
He loved the dining room—perhaps because there were always flowers there, and a large plant or two—perhaps because the family was always together there at meal time, and yet I rather think it may have been because of his lively companion in the mirror—for to him he always sang his sweetest songs.

He seemed to know each member of the family. Sister he loved—he was gentleness itself with her—giving her soft little love-pecks. With Daddy he was a grown-up birdie—expecting, nay demanding, fair share of attention. Mother, too, he loved. She fed him and kept his house in order. He answered every tone in her voice—he paraded every coquettish turn and twist of his little head, every flash of his sparkling eyes, every note of his lovely song, for Mother. And yet he scolded her—for she always put him in his cage at night. He felt much too grown-up to be tucked in, and yet it did make him feel very safe. He seemed to know that Baby was the baby, and he enjoyed teasing him, pecking his ears and pulling his curls.

One day while he was preening his feathers and admiring the little bird in the mirror, sister hid in the corner by the sideboard. Mother said "Find sister, Dickey." Dick cocked his small head on one side, with a mischievous look in his bright eyes, and then hopped to the end of the sideboard and peeked over at sister. Then he danced along and sang his lilting song of triumph to his gay companion in the mirror. The children were delighted, and hide-an-seek became a favorite game.

Dick's greatest delight was to sing a little song and then fly through the adjoining rooms, holding one note as he flew. Sometimes he would trill most beautifully; sometimes he would hold a high note, pure and true; sometimes a long, low soft tone. Whichever it happened to be, it was a beautiful sight to see the little green canary singing on the wing. To me this was the most amazing of his many enchanting habits. We did not try to teach him anything—he was so full of the joy of living and loving that he just bubbled over. He loved to win our applause and admuration and in turn we all loved him—our first and only little bird—our Dickey! H. S. D.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning we piled into the car with all our baggage and things and said "Good-by" to the ocean—
And went skedaddling for home—
And this afternoon as we turned into our street, who did I see but ol' Peter—
And a block farther on we met Togo—
And they both followed us home and Oh, Boy! what a fine reception committee they did make!

Missing Letter Reversal

-ts-w s-k-m -ls-H

sihg--hI gn-v-L
sd--d -ldn--rf dn-
sgn-ss-lb hI-w d-r-t-W
sd--w -k-l w-rG

In this puzzle, not only the vowels have been left out, but the words are spelled backward. For example: The first line should read, "Haste Makes Waste." Can you decipher the balance?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Mathematical Puzzle:

Subtract	Add
12—9= 3	½+2½= 3=C
26—7=19	14+5 =19=S
17—4=13	12+1 =13=M

C S M=Christian Science Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Relief From Arms *and* Taxes

AGAIN the inescapable connection between economy and disarmament has been brought into the foreground of American thought. On top of the Treasury's announcement of a $1,100,000,000 bond issue and the intimation from Washington that tax increases may be necessary—particularly if there is a federal appropriation for relief of unemployment—comes the proposal of Mr. William R. Wood, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, to reduce the deficit by cutting down military expenditures.

The background of Mr. Wood's declaration gives it particular significance. Not only did he speak as one of the key men in the congressional fiscal machinery; he spoke immediately after a conference with President Hoover. And he may easily have spoken with advance notice of the program just made public by the Navy League, the principal "big navy" advocate in the United States, for spending $767,000,000 on naval building in the next six years.

While it is doubtful if any economy in military expenditures could avoid the necessity of federal borrowing, it is possible that some postponement of naval building might help to obviate new taxes. And it is not at all clear that the American people want more ships just now if they mean more taxes. Moreover, if there must be new taxes most citizens would prefer that they went for work on useful construction—or as last resort for food for the needy—rather than for arms. Shipbuilding would provide work, but so would many kinds of needed construction for peaceful purposes—far more useful work. If jobs must be made, let them be truly constructive rather than potentially destructive.

It may be necessary for the United States to do some naval building if it is to keep its navy modern, but anything beyond replacements will find little favor in the present temper of the people. Senator Reed of Pennsylvania has said: "Unless we build the navy to treaty limits by 1935, we shall have no standing at the next conference." Such reasoning is based on the belief that reduction is a matter of trading ship against ship. But there is a disarmament conference coming before 1935, and today there is a somewhat different attitude toward disarmament. Most countries are interested in it for themselves, with less regard to what other nations do. Their citizens are thinking of another kind of trading—that of food and clothing against ships, of helpful labor against harmful.

Inventions and Employment

MANY persons have an uneasy suspicion that machinery, time- and labor-saving innovations, and inventions that reduce factory operations and cut down the cost of production, have much to do with unemployment. It is true that a new invention applied to industrial operations will often decrease the demand for labor in that particular field. But it is equally true that applied inventions may also result in an increased demand for human labor as they become more widely used.

The discovery that steam might be used for power temporarily displaced a large volume of human labor in factories, yet it was the steam engine that established the steel industry as one of the five greatest industries in the modern world. Thus we see that the practical and legitimate use of an invention ultimately increases and extends the field of employment. The great problem lies in what happens to the laborer during the transition, which may take either months or decades.

Mahatma Gandhi's dream of a nation of hand-weavers of cloth, if ever attempted, could never begin to furnish opportunity for as much human labor as does the power loom, for this, among other reasons: that power looms have made possible the production of cloth in such volume and at such a low cost that everyone who needs cloth can purchase it. The home spinning wheel may be both poetic and picturesque, but it is neither practical nor profitable as a means of mass production.

This is true not only of inventions but of all the means of production and exchange. It is by the use and right adjustment of these, that continuous employment can be assured, and unemployment kept to a minimum and eventually eliminated. National, international, and private organization can do something toward stabilizing and adjusting economic conditions, but the underlying solution lies in the individual discovery that the use of what we possess, whether it be property, knowledge, or skill, is productive and natural. Perhaps one of the great lessons the world needs to learn today is that taught in the Parable of the Talents. Ten dollars in circulation is of immeasurably more value than is an equal amount in the bank. In circulation it provides work for somebody; in the bank, comparatively speaking, it lies fallow. Thrift is a virtue, but thrift may become unwitting theft—the theft of someone else's opportunity to work. It is significant that at a time when there is such widespread unemployment there is a tremendous volume of unused money in banks.

But it must be rightly used. Money used to finance a sweepstake, or for speculation which provides nothing more tangible than unearned increment through the artificial manipulation of stocks and securities, never will solve the economic problem. And it is the individual who primarily is responsible for the right use of money, time, knowledge, skill, and opportunity. What the world needs is not less invention but more putting to work of the inventions which are constantly coming forward.

Insurance Against Racketeering

THE recent announcement of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters that it has drafted a policy which will give blanket coverage to small shopkeepers against the depredations of gangsters may be taken as one of the signs of the upset times through which the world is passing. The new policy includes burglary insurance, robbery insurance, safe insurance, insurance against damage to property caused by robbers—items which formerly were sold separately but now are included in one policy at a price which even the small merchant can afford.

Unquestionably, paying insurance to a reputable company is better than paying "protection" tribute to racketeers, or their allies, the grafting politicians. But will the new insurance stimulate the courage of the shopkeeper? Hitherto many small tradesmen have preferred to pay the parasites than take vigorous action against them. When public investigations of racketeering have been conducted, the victims have been reluctant to give testimony, fearing reprisals, despite promised police protection.

The only thing that will adequately protect the merchant against his fear of gangsters is thought and action that go to the root of his problem. Before he can be rid of the racketeer he must be rid of the crooked politician, who protects the racketeer; and before he can be rid of the crooked politician, he must come to the realization that his own readiness to accept the system that rotten politics has built up is responsible largely for his plight. Protection of citizens, which is one of the primary functions of government, becomes weak when citizens ignorantly or carelessly become slack in the exercise of their voting privileges.

Cultured people are apt to assume that virtually every citizen is aware of the benefits that really good government could give him. That is not so. In our schools, controlled largely by political influence, a true, intimate picture of political corruption rarely is given. The teacher who presented it would quickly lose his or her job. If the truth about American politics were to be told to the young people of the nation for one generation, and the advantages of really good government emphasized, political corruption would receive a setback which would make the existence of racketeering, and many other abuses, impossible.

Purchasing a new form of blanket insurance may help the small shopkeeper, but it is not a satisfactory solution of the racket problem. It may be a better way of "buying protection," but it is a confession of failure. The best insurance against racketeering is an aroused public which will insist on honest government and effective protection.

Adult Choice of Children's Films

IN DISMISSING the majority of current motion picture plays as unsuitable for young children, the Parent's Magazine in its monthly bulletins on new films keeps to the fore a question that will not down. That question is, To what extent can adults decide what is harmful to youth in the cinema offerings of today? Persons with an interest in incomes derived from the exhibition of motion pictures assert that young people may be left to do their own choosing—that their sense of social values is by no means so immature that they cannot see the violent incidents characteristic of most film entertainment in their true perspective to life. Adults are often mistaken, say those in the motion picture business, in supposing that certain films will have a shocking and deleterious effect upon minors. Often these same pictures shock the youngsters not at all, it is declared.

On the other hand, the film judges of the Parent's Magazine may very well say that lurid pictures of the gunman's activities, and of people on the screen in the throes of jazz-mania, should be shocking to boys and girls who have had the advantages of a rearing in homes where civilized behavior and gentility are the rule. They could add that such pictures may have a dubious effect in further misinforming young people who have not had a balanced upbringing. Certainly the findings of the magazine's film judges are sufficiently startling to arrest the attention of all thoughtful adults. Out of the 188 feature pictures on exhibition in the United States at the time of the Parent's Magazine investigation, the judges reported that three-fourths of the pictures were unfit for children between the ages of eight and twelve years and half of them unsuitable for adolescents between twelve and sixteen.

These authorities maintain, apparently on proved grounds, that only a little more care, a little more ingenuity and a little more intelligence are needed to entertain young people in constructive ways than is required to interest them in manifestations of destructive behavior. The viewpoint is assuredly more healthful and promising than the lax attitude that permits youth to make all sorts of promiscuous experiments for sheer lack of wise guidance.

Thirsty Trees of Yankton

A BRIEF news story from Yankton, S. D., tells how the people of that city ministered to their shade trees in time of drought. The Mayor issued a proclamation pointing out the need, while the dusty leaves gave evidence of their thirst. But there were the water rates, and, as all urban America knows, a water rate is the apogee of the inexorable. With water rates there is always a reckoning, and the troubled householder—under a rainless sky in a season that affords no generous cloud—quite often is constrained to practice a distressing economy.

When the Mayor of Yankton indicated the plight of Yankton's well-loved trees—a gesture of statecraft, so to speak, since this same plight was evident to every burgher—he roused the gentlemen of the Yankton City Commission to inspiration. And for the trees, whose foliage seemed about to rustle crisply, as at false autumn, the awakened commissioners voted a lower water rate forthwith. Two hundred extra gallons of the precious water free of all cost to the consumer during the critical quarter then upon them! It was a noble purpose, generously declared—but all the gentlemen of the commission had trees of their own, and there was little need for conversion. The citizens of Yankton wasted no hour whatever, but dug shallow trenches around the trees and plied them lavishly with water. For the first time, in so far as we are informed, the established water rates of an American municipality had been lawfully and commendably circumvented.

It is not difficult to understand the sentiment of Yankton in this matter. It is not difficult in America, where of late people have come to care far more for trees and flowers than they did in the old days when every glade was a garden, and there were dense forests where now the cities stand. Nor would it be difficult in Europe, where a tree almost is a personality, so significant have trees become to peoples who reckon fuel in terms of fagots. And yet, in all likelihood, those small incurable sentimentalists of Japan—the term is here employed without reproach—would understand more clearly than any others. For they have grown the cherry for its blossoms since ancient times, and the poorest farmer finds within his narrow acre sufficient space for the beauty and companionship of a tree. Assuredly the Japanese would recognize the nature of that crisis which upset, one might say spilled, the long-established water rates of Yankton.

Trees? Somehow they seem to offer friendship to us, and to invite our protection. And trees in town, such trees as those of Yankton, soften and alleviate that artificiality we have imposed upon ourselves, and which we are forever endeavoring to elude. Just trees. What are water rates, indeed, when trees are thirsty?

The Popular Song's Valhalla

WHEN the popular song is no longer popular, when small boys eject it from their whistling repertoire and even the hurdy-gurdy man replaces it with a new tune, what happens to it? Not dark oblivion, as one might expect, but, on the contrary, another period of youth in the land of the cherry blossom.

Which is to say that when Americans tire of erstwhile favorite songs the Japanese populace take their turn at responding heartily to the tuneful melodies. Once the songs have won a foothold in Japan, it is interesting to note, they continue to be popular for a much longer period than in America. This is especially true of foreign novelties which are adapted to the Japanese idiom; songs written in a mixture of foreign and Japanese styles so that while they may be sung easily by the Japanese, they have the element of imported novelty.

To illustrate just how very popular popular songs are in Japan, the Japan Advertiser states matter-of-factly that the monthly sale of records in Japan averages 1,500,000.

Outstanding favorites have been "Tokyo Koshinkyou," or "Tokyo March," of which 200,000 records have been sold; "Kimi Koishii" ("You Dear") and "That's O. K.," from which the Japanese have obtained not only a new song but a new expression.

Other imported songs which have been widely enjoyed in Japan, after translation into Japanese, recently have been "Ramona," "My Blue Heaven," "March of the Grenadiers," "The University of Maine Stein Song," "Sous les Toits de Paris," "The Gay Caballero," "Mon Paris" and "Tell Me." Of these last songs, all too familiar to the American reader, the most popular in Japan has been "Tell Me," the English words as well as the Japanese being well known to the musically inclined Japanese youths and maidens.

Naturally, Americans may be flattered by this evincing of pleasure in their melodies by the Japanese, whose attitude for several years has been tinctured with dignified aloofness. When one nation sings another's songs, assuming that they are fairly good songs, there is an inevitable gain in mutual understanding. These gay American ditties, and French and English ones as well, may readily make a contribution of their own to an era of still better feeling between the Orient and the Occident. And this, as a Japanese popular song devotee eager to use his acquired vocabulary might say, is "O. K."

Editorial Notes

Now that it has been shown possible not only to swim and fly across the English Channel, but also to walk across it—on water skis—what becomes of the objections which have been urged against an under-channel tunnel project on the grounds that for military reasons England and France must keep a barrier between them?

While New York City hotel men try to check "baggage racketeering," by which they say porters charge too much at the piers, other cities might reduce the equally expensive racket of rough handling.

Telephone companies' net operating income in the United States for the first six months of 1931 exceeded that of 1930 by 2.7 per cent, so perhaps they already have Prosperity on the line.

A merchant of Wakeman, Ohio, reports the sale of thirty buggies in 1930, a record which even the rural automobile dealer could not afford to snicker at.

Perhaps Mr. Coolidge stopped writing his articles during the summer because he did not choose to have them run.

Success of the new British Cabinet should be promoted by its determination to make times less doleful.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

LOVE of self-analysis is pushed far by French intellectuals. It is probable that French thinkers understand themselves and their compatriots better than the thinkers of any other European nation. They aim at clarity and they are often remarkably successful in depicting themselves in lapidary phrases.

I have already referred to the recent publication of André Siegfried in which he does for France with even more penetration that which he has done for the United States and Great Britain. Nor is the opinion of the foreigner disdained. A book which had a great vogue was the critical estimate of French qualities and defects by Friedrich Sieburg, who was the Paris correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The French have not lost interest in themselves. With alert intelligence they are perpetually examining old traits and new tendencies. They keep stopping to ask which way they are going. Their self-curiosity is inextinguishable; and it is not a curiosity of complacency but a curiosity which is searchingly severe.

Know thyself, said the ancient sage; and it is not for want of trying if the French do not altogether succeed. Such success as they have is relative, for their interest in themselves is intellectual rather than emotional. One is almost tempted to say that they talk and write about themselves as a pastime. It entertains them to sum up their virtues and their vices in an epigram, to generalize brilliantly, to play with words and ideas as with glittering balls.

Maurice Barrès, had not circumstances thrown him into public affairs, would have liked to spend his life in the "Culte du Moi." That is, in a lesser degree, the characteristic of all Frenchmen. But beyond the "Culte du Moi" there is to be found, among the *élite*, the "Culte de la Patrie."

* * *

It is strange that the word decadence should figure in two recent publications which apply themselves to a fresh examination of the national consciousness. One is a pamphlet by R. Aron and A. Dandieu entitled *Décadence de la Nation Française*. Like Georges Duhamel's much-discussed volume on America—which was really not so much a diatribe against America as a reaffirmation of the French horror of mechanization—this pamphlet insists on the supremacy of what is called the "spiritual," to which the economic must be subordinated, and of which the political is the common instrument. The chief problem is represented as that of adapting the modern man to modern industrial conditions, or—more truly—of adapting modern industrial conditions to the modern man.

The notion of nationalism is, according to these authors, doomed. There has been a "devalorization of frontiers," or at least the devalorization of frontiers is the natural and logical consequence of world developments. But—the argument runs—if, at some future date, the nation perishes, the *patrie* will not perish. France, which has played a great historic part, and has sometimes, as is claimed, been the incarnation of the human conscience, must persist as the *patrie*; and the French, keeping in contact with the soil and realizing their individuality, should resist the imposition of "rational categories which are implacable and inhuman."

In a sentence, the authors propose that France, that is to say, not some clearly defined territory, but all who stand for the French ideal, should oppose the tyranny of economic abstractions, a mechanical ideology which would submerge the individual.

* * *

Decadence, again cries Daniel Halévy—*Décadence de la Liberté*. The book of this admirable writer sets out to show that the old idea of personal liberty is being forgotten, and that we are subjugated by a bureaucracy that has grown enormously. In some countries which have fallen under open dictatorships, liberty is indeed regarded not only as an illusion, but as something to be combated.

The struggle of the nineteenth century was for liberty; it would be strange if the struggle of the twentieth century was against liberty. Joseph Barthélemy, a distinguished jurist who has had a notable Parliamentary career, in his *Crise de la Démocracie Contemporaine*, is as much convinced as the man of 1848 of the benefits of the democratic régime, though he recognizes certain excesses, certain insufficiencies, and he does not disguise the *malaise* which democracy is suffering.

Daniel Halévy thinks that although the war, which was fought in the name of liberty, has precipitated the decline of liberty, that decline really began in France with the advent of the Third Republic. Parliament, he asserts, does not interpret, but betrays the will of the people—though that will is confusedly expressed. All kinds of local considerations prevail in elections.

The ephemeral ministers possess only a shadowy power. It is the administration, an occult and anonymous force, inadequately controlled, which is responsible for all. Diplomacy is conducted by occult and anonymous officials. Education is organized by a few unknown universitaires. The army is directed by a headquarters staff. Labor laws are the work of a labor office. The importance of the police, whose chiefs are virtually independent, has developed, and its intervention in the political events of the past sixty years has been decisive.

Even the press is manipulated by a few persons, and its enormous influence on public opinion is largely irresponsible. The film and the radio are used to control mass thought. Far-reaching decisions in all domains are taken by so-called "experts," whose names and qualifications are hardly known to the public.

* * *

There is, in this indictment, considerable substance, but while democratic institutions exist the voice of the people can and does make itself heard, often unexpectedly and sometimes irresistibly. Despite all kinds of pressure, despite all kinds of misinterpretation, the facts of a given situation are known to the bulk of the people, and they simplify themselves and adjust themselves in right relations in public opinion, which, at critical moments, pronounces unmistakably.

If it be urged that the facts should be still more widely known, and should be much better understood, that is the problem of education. In the education of democracy lies the cause of liberty and the cause of democracy itself, for, as Joseph Barthélemy remarks: "Democratic liberty is the régime of peoples who have come of age."

It is, however, not my business to begin a discussion of this or that thesis. My purpose is different. It so happens that these and other French writings have caught my attention at the same moment, but their grouping is not accidental. They are profoundly typical. The point I wish to make is that these and other literary manifestations denote a politico-philosophical fermentation in France that is of exceptional importance.

France is again engaged, and I think this time more seriously than usual, in a process of self-examination; and its institutions and its conduct and its way of thinking are being challenged. What, if anything, will come of it I do not profess to know; but I feel that these indications of a new stirring should not be passed unheeded.

* * *

And yet, in other intellectual quarters, there is a note of satisfaction that France is as it is. To be quite topical, this satisfaction is chiefly expressed when the position of France is compared with that of Germany. Thus Giscard d'Estaing makes an interesting contrast of French and German financial methods. If France has been recently attacked, he says, it is not because it is responsible for Germany's financial distress, but because it is prosperous. France has an immense colonial domain, a great stock of gold, and a habit of thrift. But the riches of France do not depend upon gold mines or oil wells; France has the monopoly of no essential product.

The constructive efforts of Germany have been admirable, but—and here is the rub—they have been beyond the means of Germany. France has been asked to watch with wonderment, since the beginning of the century, the development of Germany's railways and canals, the equipment of its ports, its municipal schools, its popular swimming baths, its sports grounds. These things are to be commended, and in some respects France lags far behind. But then France first counts the cost. It asks whether it can afford each improvement. It does not work in the void, without relation to the necessities of its daily financial life.

France is concerned not so much with immediate needs; it labors, as all its citizens labor, to guarantee its future. Germany is also laborious, but it works for the present, and, like its citizens, is heedless of the future.

These generalizations, like all generalizations, should not be taken too literally, especially as they apply to Germany. Yet it is true that France does endeavor to save, to accumulate riches, to increase its margin of security. There can, I think, be no doubt that in France laboriousness goes hand in hand with caution and thrift, and that the character of the individual Frenchman is, despite the anonymous and occult administration of which Daniel Halévy complains, the character of the French state.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Detroit House of Correction

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much interested in your editorial "Better Prisons—and Cheaper." Because your editorial quotes the report of the commission that "Detroit, for example, is planning a house of correction. It proposes to build the old-type prison—one that will cost $3000 per man . . ." and continues with the statement that "the average cost for a cottage dormitory at Lorton, Va., amounts to only $440 per inmate!" I desire to offer some facts.

Detroit is not planning a house of correction—it has recently completed one. During the past several years over $3,500,000 has been expended on a women's division and a men's division of the Detroit House of Correction, located on a farm in Plymouth about twenty-five miles northwest of the City Hall.

The women's division, exclusive of land, cost about $5200 per cell, and the men's division including certain extraordinary expenses cost about $2200 per man.

I believe that a comparison of Detroit's investment with that at Lorton merits full consideration of the facts in both cases. The latter is an excellent institution, doing real pioneering work in penology. Citation of the Lorton institution as an example of how cheaply a prison may be built, however, requires analysis. The barracks at the Detroit institution are far inferior in appearance to those at Lorton. They are built of cement blocks with an asphalt composition roof. It was necessary to contract for all labor and material, and employ an architect to design the prison.

The absence of organized trade unions in Washington permitted the Lorton prison to manufacture face brick, which were laid by the prisoners. This afforded a vocational school to teach the inmates useful trades. The District architect designed the prison. C. E. RIGHTOR.

Detroit, Mich.

Employed and Unemployed

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading over opinions published in daily papers and magazines and general discussions on the subject of unemployment, many of which are very helpful toward a solution, it is evident that no problem can be solved without first knowing something about the problem. In this case, it is evident, it seems to me, that the bookkeeper of a corporation has the solution of the unemployed problem under the caption "Loss and Gain Account," in which the stockholders share equally and alike in the loss as well as the gain account of the company. Why cannot this same principle be applied to employment?

It seems however, that in our old conventional ways, whenever trade is slack, we begin to reduce the number of workers, when, in fact, we should retain a full 100 per cent of employees and reduce the pay roll to the same percentage that we would reduce the number of workers. That would materially result in better conditions than to reduce the number of employed, and the employer would have the same financial economics in either case.

To illustrate: It is presumed that the present number unemployed is about 10 per cent of the whole. The 10 per cent should be employed and the present pay roll should be shared alike by the employed and unemployed. This would necessitate only about one-tenth of 1 per cent reduction in wages of those who are now employed.

I am sure that the labor unions would not object to this reduction and the employer would not object because he is increasing his employees to 100 per cent but not increasing the amount of his pay roll.

It is a good thing for stockholders to share and share alike the loss-gain in their corporation. Why should it not be a good thing for the labor world to share alike? This would also afford better security to the laborers' job, and that, too, would stop hoarding surplus earnings, as is the case at present. On the other hand, it seems unfair to pass the loss of trade and force the burden of loss on the unemployed.

It seems to me this simple principle would stop all unemployment, if even partly applied; would do away with all unemployment in the future, and, in turn, would result in a gain in the country, instead of a loss, as is now the case. J. W. WHITMIRE.

Minneapolis, Minn.

"Proud Moment"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few weeks back you had a paragraph lamenting the lack of a suitable reply to that appalling (to a Britisher!) salutation, "Pleased to meet you." Let me pass on the superb answer of a maiden of some seven summers in this neighborhood, who replied, "Proud moment."

East Kelowna, Can. R. T. GRAHAM.